Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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Republican Plank Won For Suffrage

5500 Women March Two Miles Through Downpour

Suffragists Disregard Cold Rain That Kept Chicago Indoors to Show Republican Convention What Women Will Do to Win Enfranchisement—Old Women Join Procession, One on Crutches, as Storm Beats Down Michigan Avenue.

In the face of a cold and slashing rain that had swept nearly everyone else off Michigan avenue, 5,500 women carried the banners of equal suffrage to the Republican National Convention June 7—and won.

For more than an hour women, to show the earnestness with which they wanted an equal voice in government, defied a storm that had kept practically all of Chicago, in the height of convention week, under cover.

The Chicago Herald, in describing the scene says:

"Over their heads surged a vast sea of umbrellas, extending two miles down the street.

"Under their feet swirled rivulets of water. Wind tore at their clothes and rain drenched their faces.

"We are voters. We want votes for women in all the States."

"Unhesitatingly they marched, in unbroken formation, keeping perfect step. **Never before in the history of Chicago—probably of the world—has there been so impressive a demonstration of idealism, of consecration to a cause.**

"It was to this spirit of the marchers that the thousands who crowded the line of march paid the tribute of cheers. From the approach of the vanguard until the last marcher had passed, the ovation was unbroken."

The resolutions committee of the Republican convention received the leaders of the procession at the Coliseum, and the next day after a close vote a suffrage plank was adopted. The courage and devotion to principle of women in seeking enfranchisement has never been more clearly shown, and the hardships with which they have put up were the subject of universal comment.

A great many women marched without raincoats, and before a third of the marchers had passed the Congress Hotel the pavement was strewn with shattered banners, torn, broken umbrellas

"Help us nail the plank."

and vagrant hats. "It was a parade," as the Herald puts it, "under difficulties—but never in doubt."

They marched to the music of

"The bugle call — votes for all."

twenty-one bands, carrying banners and flags and placards. Musicians stopped playing intermittently to empty the water from their horns. Drum beats were metamorphosed into dull, almost lifeless thuds.

A platoon of police was at the head of the line. Then the first of the marchers, Susan P. Ryerson, marched with the American flag, shoulders erect and unmindful of the rain.

Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, grand marshal, followed, and behind her marched the honorary aids.

"Suffrage stands for social safety."

Next came the national board, in automobiles, although Dr. Anna Howard Shaw wanted to walk despite the rain. A contingent of women voters from the

(Continued on page 194.)

Party Puts Votes for Women on Standard for First Time

The Republican Party
The Progressive Party
The Socialist Party
The Prohibition Party

All favor Votes for Women, and the Democrats are expected to join the procession this week.

Resolutions Committee Declares G. O. P. in Favor by Vote of 35 to 11—Senator Borah Says Statement is "Unqualified Endorsement of Woman Suffrage," and Is Not Subject to Possible Ambiguity—Convention Cheers as Lodge Reads Paragraph.

The Republican party has declared itself in favor of equal suffrage. For the first time in history one of the two major political parties is on record for votes for women, and the other is expected to follow suit this week.

The plank as adopted by the Republicans comes out unmistakably for the principle of equal suffrage, adding that it recognizes the right of each State to settle the question for itself. It was adopted by the resolutions committee largely through the efforts of Senator Borah of Idaho, who, together with Senator Lodge, was the principal platform-builder. Senator Borah has this week explained the plank more fully in a telegram to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Asociation. Mrs. Catt says:

"Democratic papers have been trying to see in the Republican suffrage plank an equivocal statement which really meant little for suffrage. The first part of the Republican plank passed as we pre-

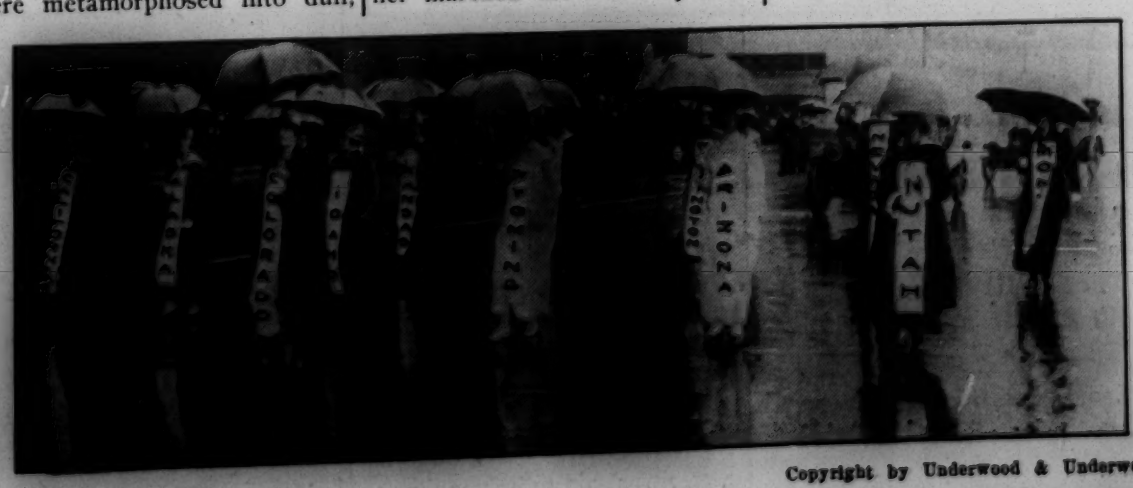
The Republican Plank

"The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself."

sented it, exactly, but a rider was attached to it. The first time I read it I thought it damaged the endorsement; the second time I read it I saw some light, and the third time realized that the rider, which, of course, we would have preferred left off, did not qualify the indorsement. But to make sure on this point, because of what was being said, we wired today to Senator Borah in Washington, who was instrumental in putting through the plank. He sent this answer:

"'The suffrage plank of the Republican platform is an unqualified indorsement of woman suffrage. It unmistakably "favors the extension of suffrage to women" and favors it as a "matter of justice." This is not subject to possible ambiguity. The only question left

(Continued on page 194.)



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5500 Women March Two Miles Through Downpour

(Continued from page 193.)

suffrage States and a baby elephant ambling along carelessly with a votes for women blanket followed.

"No nation is stronger than its women."

Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson marshaled the first division, which comprised four battalions of marchers from the various States. Eight young women following Mrs. Jacob Baur, commandant of the second battalion of the first division, bore a great American flag and disdained to cover their heads with umbrellas.

"Women—the De-Voted Mothers of Our Country."

"In the same division," says the Herald, "Mrs. Daniel G. Byrne of Washington, D. C., brought up the rear of one of the State delegations. A sister suffrigist attempted to hold an umbrella over Mrs. Byrne's white head—she is 78 years old—but she laughed and said she didn't mind a bit of rain. She smiled as the water streamed from her hat over her raincoat.

"50-50, that's all."

"Pioneers in the suffrage movement, many of them past three score and ten years, unable because of age and infirmity to walk in the parade, took part, riding along in automobiles, sandwiched in between the various divisions."

Great groups of Illinois women came next, among them an aged woman on crutches, who brought cheers from the rain-soaked crowds on the sidewalks. She refused to divulge her name.

Mrs. George Matters was marshal of the second division and Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson of the third, which comprised the Chicago Political Equality League. Mrs. Frederick A. Dow and Mrs. M. K. Northam headed the fourth and fifth di-

"G. O. P. You need me."

visions, comprising the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association and ward suffrage societies for the most part. Sixth ward marchers wore distinctive white sailor hats with yellow plumes; seventh ward marchers were attired in yellow jackets over black waists and presented an attractive appearance. The U. S. Grant Post veteran fife and drum corps led off the fifteenth ward.

"She stoops to conquer. She's tired of stooping."

A picturesque division headed by Mrs. Moses Purvin and college and professional women marshaled by Miss Talbot made up the sixth and seventh divisions. The marshals of the eighth, ninth and tenth divisions were Miss Mary Morse, Mrs. Ida Fursman and Miss Elizabeth Christman.

"For the safety of the nation let the women have the vote,

"For the hand that rocks the cradle will never rock the boat."

REPUBLICANS PUT IN THE PLANK

(Continued from page 193.)

open is that of the method of securing it. The plank recognizes the right of each State to settle the question for itself, but it does not declare against the taking away of that right. It was my view at the time of the adoption of the amendment in committee, and is still my view that upon the question of the federal amendment the plank was silent and neither rejected it nor indorsed it."

The plank was adopted Thursday after a hearing given suffragists and anti-suffragists on the preceding day. It first went to a sub-committee, which reported unfavorably five to four.

Senators Lodge, Wadsworth and Oliver, Charles Hopkins Clark and former Representative Howland of Ohio voted against the plank; Senators Borah, Sutherland and Fall and Representative Madden of Illinois voted in favor.

In the full committee, however, with Senators Borah and Smoot leading the activity for the plank, it was favored by a vote of 26 to 21.

Within half an hour defeat was threatened again, when it was reported that seven absent committeemen were preparing to ask for a reconsideration of the favorable action. After repeated parleys the declaration was reconsidered and emerged with the phrase recognizing the right of States to vote on the matter as the last plank of the platform. The final vote was 35 to 11.

Senator Borah declared that the question would be taken to the floor of the convention if the committee's favorable vote was overridden.

When the platform was read to the convention the suffrage plank was greeted with a great burst of applause which interrupted Senator Lodge before he could conclude it. The applause for the final section of the plank was less marked.

Former Justice Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, has not yet made any statement except to accept the platform as it stands; but he is understood by many Washington women to be a suffragist.

In Ohio a good official is still at a discount if she happens to be a woman. For one week, during a heated interregnum when the new five-man commission government of Sandusky could not agree on any candidate for the position of auditor-treasurer of the city, Miss Edna May Sharp, without bond, discharged these duties so ably that she might, it is said, have been offered the position permanently but for her sex.

REWARD COMES AFTER 50 YEARS

Republican Action Followed Half Century of Appeals—Party Has Feared Serious Step

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of New York, in a speech at a meeting of the new 4th assembly district of Westchester County, held at the summer home of Mrs. Henry Villard last week, referring to the victory at the national Republican convention, said it was the result of half a century of work by the women.

"Forty-eight years ago the first appeal was made to the Republican National Convention to put a suffrage plank in the platform," said Mrs. Laidlaw. "Twenty-four years ago yesterday, the 8th of June, Susan B. Anthony made a personal appeal for a suffrage plank in the Republican platform, but it was decided that the party did not feel that it could take the responsibility for such a serious step."

Professor David Seville Muzzy, Professor of modern history at Columbia University and assistant to Dr. Felix Adler, was another speaker. He said higher education of women had developed them and made them ready for the franchise.

WIN THE DOUBTER WHO VOTED "NO"

Des Moines Paper Sees Very Small Percentage Needed to Swing Iowa to Suffrage

In an editorial, "Lost By a Hair's Breadth," the Des Moines Register and Leader calls attention to the fact that the closeness of the vote on the suffrage amendment in Iowa may best be appreciated by putting it in percentages. Suffrage polled 49.2 per cent. of the vote, and 50.8 per cent. was cast in opposition.

To put it another way, out of every ninety-nine men, forty-nine were for suffrage, forty-nine against, and one man was uncertain, but inclined toward the negative. All that the women need do is to win over the one man who was uncertain but who voted "no."

"It is possible under the Iowa constitution for another suffrage amendment to be submitted at a special election in 1919, or the primary election of 1920," says the Register. "Whether the next Legislature votes to submit will depend in large part upon the earnestness of the suffrage workers of Iowa, and the emphasis which is placed upon the movement over the whole country."

WOMAN GETS LL.D. FROM WESLEYAN

Vote for Bestowing Degree on Belle H. Bennett of Kentucky Unanimous

The Kentucky Wesleyan College has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Miss Belle H. Bennett of Richmond, Ky. The degree was announced by the president immediately after the close of the baccalaureate address by Dr. S. A. Steele of Columbia, S. C., "in which he delivered himself," says the correspondent of The Woman's Journal, "in his usual violent tirade against the woman movement."

The vote for bestowing the degree was said to be unanimous. Miss Bennett is a suffragist of long standing and president of the Women's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Those who are personally acquainted with her know how worthy she is of this honor.

SUNFLOWER PARTY URGES SUFFRAGE

Kansas Democrats Recommend That Other States Free Women for Democracy's Sake

Kansas Democrats made the following declaration in their recent State platform:

"Woman suffrage accords with the principles of democracy. A voice in the conduct of public affairs is a right of women in the same sense and to the same extent as men. Kansas recognizes this right of its women and recommends similar action to the other States."

The official program of the Democratic convention had a "Votes for Women" advertisement in it.

Announcement

By Agnes E. Ryan

BEFORE this month closes The Woman's Journal will have moved its main office from 585 Boylston Street, Boston, to the old Blackwell estate in Dorchester, where the paper was edited for so many years by Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell, and later by their daughter.

Such an announcement naturally brings with it the questions of reasons for moving, the advantages and disadvantages and the welfare of the paper in the long run. In the first place, the paper has completely outgrown its quarters. When it came to 585 Boylston Street in June, 1910, it needed one room. Since then it has grown to four rooms and a storeroom. Today it is so overcrowded and badly arranged that proper organization of the departments for efficient work is impossible. This has made the regular work almost doubly hard and it has made expansion and advance work practically impossible.

Bad ventilation and poor heating facilities and an increasing amount of noise from electric cars, automobiles and general traffic also handicapped us. When it came to looking for quarters to which to move, it was found difficult and expensive to get the combination of good conditions we needed for the Journal. In discussing the matter it was brought to our attention that the Youth's Companion, the Doubleday Page Company, the Houghton Mifflin Company, the National Magazine and others either had moved out of the heart of the city or were considering the matter favorably.

Then it was that we began thinking of Miss Blackwell's former home in Dorchester, which has plenty of room, large grounds, quiet surroundings and many other advantages. To make a long story short, the place seemed ideal just as soon as we began to entertain the idea of going out of the heart of the city.

There will be plenty of light and air and room. We expect the eyes and health and nerves and disposition of everyone to be improved. It will be possible to reorganize the office for the best service, having the workers grouped according to departments. This will save time and insure better work from everyone. There will be little or no noise and we shall be free from such wholesale distractions as circus parades, hurdy-gurdy performers, and the numerous doings of Copley Square that make us all want to leave our work.

Dorchester is a part of Boston and the only real disadvantages from moving will be that our address will be changed and the office will not be so accessible to visitors. To obviate this difficulty we have kept one of our rooms at the old address as a city office. Here we shall let desk room to Mr. S. S. Clark of the Metal Weather Strip Company, who has been with us for several years. This arrangement cuts the expense and makes a Boston office more practicable. In this way we shall keep the same telephone number and the same address. Two girls will keep regular office hours from 9 till 5 to answer the telephone, fill orders, answer questions, take subscriptions and make appointments at either the Boston or Dorchester office. The advertising department will retain a desk at the Boston address also.

This arrangement, we believe, will cause the least possible inconvenience. It will not, however, meet the need of the visitors who come from a distance and wish to visit the home of The Woman's Journal. While the main office will not be in the heart of the city, the advantages for visitors will, however, be many. In the first place, the Dorchester estate is easily reached from the South Station. The train time is about twelve minutes. Another way to reach the Journal's new home is by the electric cars, which go directly by the street and may be taken from many points in the city. When visitors arrive there will be something worth while to show them. We are planning to make the long corridor into a suffrage gallery, where will be placed pictures and busts of pioneers and noted suffragists from all the States. We shall be able to show visitors the rooms where Mrs. Stone wrote editorials and where Mr. Blackwell laid plans for the paper's usefulness. There is a piazza on two sides of the house, where callers may be entertained in summer and a cup of tea served. It will be possible in the new home of the Journal to give attention to visitors which could never have been arranged in the crowded city quarters. Furthermore, there will be associations in the new home which will make a visit truly worth while.

In a short time plans will be announced for a large and unique housewarming celebration, in which all suffragists will be asked to share. A cordial invitation is extended to all to watch for the announcement of the date and of particulars. We want to make it the finest housewarming that ever was known.

Press Sees Supreme Victory Of Movement In G. O. P. Plank

New York Tribune Calls It Longest Single Step Yet Taken—Other Papers Find It Distinct Victory and Predict Democrats Will Follow Suit

Newspapers throughout the country have hailed the adoption of a votes for women plank by the Republican party as a victory of supreme importance for the suffrage movement. Comment varies from that of the New York Tribune, which calls it the longest single step yet taken, to that of the Christian Science Monitor, which questions Republican sincerity. The distinct advantage of having the Republican party on record for the first time for votes for women, however, is acclaimed by all.

The New York Tribune says editorially:

"The approval of woman suffrage by a Republican national convention is the longest single step ahead which the cause has yet taken. The victory is only a moral victory; it carries with it no actual enfranchisement or direct proposal for enfranchisement; but it registers at once a sentiment and a prophecy which may be said to mark the beginning of the end of opposition. The St. Louis convention cannot now do less than its Republican pacemaker. Politically speaking, the main issue can be regarded as settled.

"No one leader and no one episode in the long campaign can receive especial credit for the changed attitude of the politicians. The shift results rather from the steady drift of sentiment expressed in the huge suffrage vote piled up in all the late elections, chiefly defeats that they were. Whether at the moment an actual majority of women or an actual majority of men approve the step is aside the mark. It has become unmistakable that a very large number of women, earnestly, resolutely and devotedly, desire the ballot for the good they believe they can do to their sex and their country. There can ultimately be but one consequence in a nation founded on the principle of government by its people."

The New York Evening Post says that the adoption of the plank, "a great step in itself, is the greater in that it virtually insures similar action by the Democratic party. It is a sufficient answer to those who have seen in the recent defeats in various States a waning of the suffrage cause. Heretofore the suffragists have had to point to the approval of their efforts by a few party leaders, as Wilson and Roosevelt; henceforth they will have the weight of the parties as national bodies behind them—a weight considerable when we remember that many voters persist in believing the issue one raised by a few radicals and successful only in radical communities. That the Republicans leave the matter to the States will be a disappointment to the Congressional Union wing of the suffragist forces. But it was a disappointment they might have foreseen, and that enforces the views of Mrs. Catt and the conservative majority as to the propriety of centering their attention upon State campaigns. The result achieved in Chicago fully rewards the efforts of the women who arranged their convention there, who carried through their parade in the face of adverse weather conditions, and who have pleaded their cause with dignity among the Republican delegates."

A DISTINCT VICTORY

"The suffragists can rightly claim a distinct victory," says the Boston Herald, "even though that organization insists that the question be one for the States to decide. No preceding convention of a great party has gone so far as this. Doubtless the close vote on the question in Iowa this week had something to do with imparting the notion that this extension of the suffrage was somewhat inevitable, and that the G. O. P. ought not in consequence lose support in the twelve States where women will vote in the coming election. The Democrats will, of course, go just as far, particularly as their candidate came out for woman suffrage and so voted in the New Jersey election. Here is an issue which the Progressives had all to themselves four years ago, on which they must now divide honors with both the other parties."

A SANE STEP

The Boston Post finds that "in many of the planks the Republican platform is sane and sensible. It recognizes woman suffrage as a matter for the States to decide, which the Democratic platform will doubtless do."

While declaring that the Republican platform is open to attack, the Springfield Republican likes what it says about woman suffrage. "The equality of the sexes in government is morally and materially promoted by the suffrage declaration," it finds, "even with the qualifying clause making suffrage a State issue. This plank should be acceptable to President Wilson, who has already voted for woman suffrage in New Jersey."

A TACTICAL GAIN

The Boston Transcript evidently distrusts the party's sincerity, and declares that the adoption of the plank is "a rather empty triumph for the woman suffrage cause. The States, of course, may enfranchise women or may not; they always had that right and power." The Transcript thinks the chances for suffrage are better with a nation-wide amendment than with a referdum campaign.

"However, the indorsement of suffrage in principle by the Republican party represents at least a formal or tactical gain for the cause," it continues. "Neither of the two great political parties has hitherto pronounced in favor of it. We have evidence in the fact that the politicians have an eye to the vote of women where they possess it."

The Christian Science Monitor sharply criticises the Republicans for not going further in its stand. It says of the State rights position: "In other words, the Republican party, in national convention, has elected to do nothing more for 'one-half of the adult population' of the nation than it has been doing for itself. * * * Nothing will serve better to illustrate the character of Republican 'support' for issues that are intended to bring about the righting of social wrong, and the triumph of social justice, than the plank in the Chicago Republican platform declaring the attitude of the party toward women. In effect, it expresses sympathy for them but declines to raise a hand in their behalf."

The Monitor says it is impossible to separate suffrage from the prohibition question, and declares the Republicans should also have endorsed the latter.

"There is a hint, and an important one," continues the Monitor, "for the Democrats in the Republican platform's reference to women, as comprising one-half the adult population of the United States. That half has only been mentioned; it has not been properly considered. What will the Democrats at St. Louis do about it? Will they be dictated to by the distillers and brewers and saloonkeepers of the country, as they have been in the past? Will they ignore equal suffrage and prohibition in deference to and in dread of the liquor interests which have long claimed part ownership in their party? Will they shirk one of the greatest duties, turn aside one of the greatest opportunities that could come in their way this year, because the liquor barons and their agents insist upon the perpetuation of an old and unholy partnership?"

"The very fact that the principle is at last espoused by the Republican party is a mark of pronounced progress," says the Manchester (N. H.) Union.

A FORCE TO RECKON WITH

"Woman suffrage won a great national victory yesterday," declares the Chicago Herald. "No more striking demonstration of the new power of woman in politics has been afforded. The parade in the rain helped to do the work. The formation of the Woman's Party and the proceedings of that convention had their part. But what put this plank for the first time into the platform of the Republican party was the sense that the women who demand suffrage are a force that must be reckoned with."

A later editorial in the Chicago Herald says that "Hereafter Republican State conventions will meet with this unequivocal declaration of the justice of equal suffrage staring them in the face. The convention may disregard it, but must do so, if at all, on the unpersuasive ground of expediency. That is the only ground for refusal which the national declaration leaves them. The plank recognizes the right of each State to settle the question for itself. But while it concedes the power it is absolute as to the principle. There is no qualification as to the essential justice of equal suffrage. That is made as clear as a declaration of a great national party can make it."

About fifty men signed up in St. Louis last week for the "Golden Lane" parade. The honor of having his signature first on the list fell to Dr. James C. Stewart, head of the Department of Hygiene of the Board of Education. J. Alexander Goodwin will be the marshal of the men's division.

"No Day For Men To Be Out In Cold and Rain"

New York Times Says Firemen in Chicago Called Off Their Parade But Women Made Pluckiest Stroke Politicians Ever Saw—Even Delegates in Taxicabs Had Complained of Cold

The correspondent of the New York Times was so impressed with the suffrage parade in Chicago that he told the story in the following way:

"This was no day for men to be out in the cold. The firemen's parade, scheduled for this afternoon, was called off on account of rain. But between 9,000 and 10,000 women took part in the suffrage parade, marching in the heavy downpour and biting wind for more than an hour.

"In hotel lobbies people are talking about this woman suffrage domonstration tonight as much as about the fifty-seven varieties of candidacies that should, logically, demand more undivided attention on this opening day of the conventions. In the past few days there had been little attention paid to the women. There were reports that a couple of suffrage conventions were in progress somewhere in town at the same time, but nobody paid any particular attention to them.

"But tonight everybody was talking about the parade. The politicians and the other visitors were calling it the pluckiest thing they ever knew women to do. Arguments and innumerable parades on clear days, it is admitted, could not have done half as much to convince the men that the women were so enthusiastic for the vote.

"It had been announced in advance that the National American Woman Suffrage Association, one of the bodies in convention assembled, would hold a parade today. The day started out dismal and cold, with a high wind and heavy, driving rain, and the crowds that went to the convention halls were less than half the size expected. Most of these went in automobiles or taxicabs, and complained of the cold downpour which beat its way in through the crevices. The streets were practically deserted.

"The weather grew worse as the day progressed, and put a damper even on the boisterous crowds that had been making the hotel lobbies ring with shouts and songs for different candidates. The women's parade was considered entirely out of the question on such a day.

"At 4 o'clock, after the opening session of the Republican convention had adjourned, the delegates had flocked back to the hotels to remain indoors the rest of the day. A band was heard in the street and a few men went to the hotel windows to see which candidate was being boomed by this particularly hardy band that would play out in the rain. Then a shout went up from the windows that the women were parading in spite of the storm.

"Everybody rushed to windows and crowded out on the street in the shelter of walls of building. And everybody looked on in amazement. A band of disgruntled players who had contracted to play without thinking to make any stipulation regarding the weather was in front. Then on foot, leading the column and carrying a large umbrella to which clung a dripping yellow banner, marched Mrs. Herbert Carpenter of New York. Behind her trailed the strangest looking parade that ever went through the streets of Chicago or probably through any other streets.

"From the hotel windows above delegates looked down on a moving army of bobbing umbrellas. The women had bought out the entire stocks of all the umbrella venders they could find. Some had been unable to get them, and were parading anyhow, a number in straw hats.

"Most of the marchers had procured rubber raincoats; only a few had been fortunate enough to find overshoes of any sort, but they would not be stopped by this. The rain was directly in their faces, but they flaunted their drooping yellow flags at the men who stood out of the rain gazing at them in wonderment.

"Another that passed was playing the marching song that is generally accompanied with the words: 'Hail! Hail! The Gang's All Here!' Two women were struggling along with a big banner on two sticks, the strong wind nearly blowing them over. The legend on this read: 'Do You Think We Would Make Presentable Citizens?'

"Just at this particular time the two looked like citizens who had just come from a ducking stool.

"Another banner was labeled facetiously: 'I Vote; You Vote; He, She, It Votes.'

"The New York delegation had a banner so big that its bearers had to have help whenever a particularly strong gust of wind came along, and it nearly capsized half a dozen of them several times. In this group from New York were observed twenty or thirty who had come from home optimistically expecting perfect weather. A few of them had borrowed raincoats five times too large, and several, apparently, had appropriated their husbands' overcoats, while most of them had on low walking shoes. Their yellow ribbons clung to their wet clothes. But they all smiled.

"Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was one of the women responsible for the parade despite the storm. Some of the members argued that the parade be abandoned on account of the impossible weather. She insisted that it be held. Men in the lobbies, discussing it tonight were calling it the wisest political move any of the numerous conventions here have yet developed.

"While the argument over the parade was in progress a woman whose name wasn't recorded took the floor and made a short speech that brought about a unanimous vote to parade, no matter what happened. Her speech was:

"'If you ever have the vote, you expect to vote on rainy days, don't you?'"

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

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SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1916

THE CHICAGO VICTORY

The suffrage cause won a momentous victory in Chicago. The more conservative of the two great national parties squarely endorsed the principle of votes for women; and the suffrage plank was greeted with more applause than any other part of the platform. In addition, this endorsement by the Republicans makes it almost certain that the Democrats will give their endorsement too.

The suffrage plank was not won without a struggle. After going through various vicissitudes in the sub-committee of the Committee on Resolutions to which it was first referred, it passed the Resolutions Committee by a vote of 26 to 21. Then a strong effort to reverse this result was made by Marion Butler, the member of the Resolutions Committee from North Carolina. He acted at the instance of an inside group of influential Republicans who were holding a special session in the next room to consider how to keep woman suffrage out of the platform altogether. This group consisted of Murray Crane of Massachusetts, Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, "Jimmy" Wadsworth of New York, "Joe" Cannon of Illinois, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Marion Butler of North Carolina. It was made up partly of respectable reactionaries, and partly of notoriously corrupt political bosses. They kept up their strenuous fight against the suffrage plank until a quarter of an hour before the Resolutions Committee was to make its report to the convention. But the pressure in favor of its adoption was too strong for them. Borah of Idaho, Madden of Illinois and Sutherland of Utah were especially active in its behalf.

The plank as finally reported by the Resolutions Committee and adopted by the convention reads:

"The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country favors the extension of suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle the question for itself."

The first part of the resolution is the plank asked for by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The last clause was added at the request of delegates to the Republican convention from West Virginia and Kentucky.

As chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Henry Cabot Lodge had to read the platform to the convention. The suffrage plank was a bitter pill to him, and when he read it his voice sounded as if he had been taking medicine. It was undoubtedly a surprise to him to find with what enthusiasm it was received. There was a great outburst of applause. It came not only from the galleries, but from the floor of the convention; not only from the women but from the men. Women clapped and waved handkerchiefs; men stood up and waved newspapers and shouted. The cheering died down, and was renewed; died down again, and broke out for the third time.

That night the news of the convention's endorsement of equal suffrage was the talk of the city. Reporters were rushing about excitedly, running like rats. At the Headquarters of the National Suffrage Association there was great rejoicing; and the disappointment over Iowa was fairly swallowed up in exultation over the victory in the Republican party.

A. S. B.

WHAT IT MEANS

The endorsement of equal suffrage by the National Republican Convention means more than appears on the surface. Many of the delegates are sincerely in favor of votes for women. But it may well be doubted whether these in themselves were a majority. The suffrage plank was carried because to those who believed in it out of personal conviction were added those who recognized it as a measure of practical expediency. There was a deeper significance in the fact that men who did not believe in suffrage felt obliged to vote for it than in the votes of those who supported it with good will.

Political sagacity has been defined as the power to tell a band wagon from a hearse. A large part of the Republican leaders have come to see that the suffrage movement is the band wagon and the opposition the hearse. The convention's action will serve notice upon the smaller Republican political leaders all over the country that their national leaders have arrived at this conclusion. It will carry a like notice to the Democrats.

The action of the National Republican Convention is especially encouraging, coming as it did just on the heels of the Iowa defeat. There had been a general belief that if Iowa carried, the Republicans would adopt a suffrage plank, but that if Iowa failed, the suffrage plank would be turned down. The endorsement shows that the National Republican Convention recognized the outcome in Iowa for what it is—a mere local and temporary check, a passing eddy in the current of the great river that is sweeping majestically toward the ocean of full and equal rights for women. It clearly had not enough weight with the convention to offset the solid fact that millions of women already have the right to vote, in twelve States of the Union. The Republicans want these women's votes, and the votes of their husbands, brothers and sons.

A. S. B.

WHAT DID IT?

What made the Republican Convention endorse woman suffrage? A number of factors contributed to it. Under the skilled and highly intelligent leadership of Mrs. Roessing, pressure had been brought to bear upon the delegates from their constituents all over the country, before they left home. That pressure had been renewed by women who came to Chicago for the purpose, and who interviewed them in the intervals of attending the suffrage meetings. All the delegates had been circularized three times by the National Association, with such information and arguments as were likely to carry the most weight. All had been reminded that millions of women in twelve States have the ballot already. The presence of women delegates in the Republican convention from the suffrage States was another reminder of this. The convention of the Congressional Union, with its attendance of women from the suffrage States and the large publicity given to its proceedings, helped to rub into the Republicans the fact that there are several million enfranchised women who will be a power in the coming elections. A number of strong men inside the Republican party put up an earnest and vigorous fight for suffrage within the Resolutions Committee; and, powerfully backed by the logic of events, the Young Idea came out victorious over the Old Guard.

A. S. B.

THE MARCH IN THE RAIN

Another fact that helped materially toward the adoption of the plank was the march of the women in the rain. The suffrage parade planned by the National Association had been meant to prove to the Republicans that there were a large number of women who really cared about getting the ballot. The heavy downpour of rain on the day of the parade rendered the object lesson much stronger; and it made a deep inpression, both upon the Republican convention and upon the general public.

The weather was so desperately bad that many thought the march would have to be given up. Mrs. Catt put the matter up to the suffrage convention, and it was decided to march despite the rain. There were only three dissenting votes. All the flood-gates of heaven seemed to be opened; but between five and six thousand women fell into line, stood in their ranks under the pouring rain until the procession was ready to start, and then marched steadily through the flooded streets, carrying placards with the brave mottoes of the forefathers, and banners which showed that these women came from the most widely separated parts of the United States.

The Resolutions Committee had given a hearing to representatives of the suffragists, and was giving a hearing to the antis when the procession arrived. Mrs. A. J. George was in the act of assuring the committee that "there is no wide-spread demand for women suffrage," when hundreds of drenched and dripping women began to pour into the hall; and the numbers grew and grew—each woman's condition bearing silent witness to the strength of her wish for the vote.

There have been bigger and more beautiful suffrage parades, but never one that commanded so much respect. Somehow, the sight of that procession of wet and bedraggled women went straight to the men's hearts. We heard of it from every direction. One Republican delegate from Indiana came into suffrage headquarters, seeming much touched and excited. He said: "I never was for women suffrage before, but I am now. We Indiana men meant to have a parade for Fairbanks this noon, and a torchlight procession this evening, but we gave it up on account of the weather; and you had the pluck to march!"

Professor Meade of Chicago University told us that the parade had made a deep impression. A reporter for the new York Times was greatly moved. He said, "We used to grin at the suffrage parades in New York. We didn't grin at this."

One of the women servants at the hotel spoke to the editor of The Woman's Journal as she passed through a corridor. "Ain't they a plucky lot, to march in all this rain?" she said. "And don't you believe God will bless them for it, and give them success?"

At the meeting on the wonderful new Municipal Pier, Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown said: "One man came to Headquarters after the parade and said: 'I watched it from the window of a building where men stood eight and ten deep. Many had tears standing in their eyes. They said, "These women really mean it, and we may as well make up our minds to it."'"

The storm proved to be a blessing in disguise. Mrs. Catt said, at the reception in the Tower Building:

"I want to congratulate ourselves, all together, that we marched that day in the rain. It poured and it poured and it poured. I am told that many and many a man said we had more spunk than he had thought. No one who saw that bedraggled parade can doubt that women will turn out to vote. And, so far as I have heard, not one woman caught cold. When a suffragist goes out to march for her cause, nothing can happen to her, The Great Divine looks after her."

Only one rude remark was reported. As a young girl passed in the procession, a man on the curbstone said to her, "You ought to be at home with your mother!" She answered, "Mother is here, marching with me." It symbolized the way in which mothers and daughters are moving forward together in this cause, the young and the old inspired by the same vision.

Olive Schreiner says in "Trooper Peter Halket" that a day may be gray and rainy through the morning and at noon, and in the afternoon; yet it may have a sunset so glorious that in looking back upon it people will say only, "How beautiful was that day!" It was so with our visit to Chicago. The sorrow for Iowa and the regret over the rain that threatened to spoil our parade cleared up into joy over the unexpected success of the parade and exultation in the Republican endorsement of equal suffrage, and we went away saying, "What a glorious time we have had!"

A. S. B.

THE TAIL OF THE KITE

The only exception that can be taken to the Republican endorsement of equal suffrage is the closing statement, that the party "recognizes the right of each State to settle the question for itself." This is susceptible of two interpretations. Some prominent party leaders claim that it merely recognizes the legal right that each State unquestionably has, to deal with the question individually. Mrs. Roessing also takes this view. But some Republican Congressmen who do not want to vote for the Federal amendment will probably claim that, in affirming the right of each State to settle the question for itself, the plank by implication denies the right of three-fourths of the States to settle it for the nation. However, a Congressman who wants an excuse to sidestep the amendment would probably find some other pretext if he did not have this one. And when we have a few more suffrage States, the Federal amendment will go through Congress as if on greased wheels. There is no excuse or pretext that can long avail to stop it. Then will come the much slower and more difficult task of getting it ratified by 36 State legislatures. This will require a great deal of educational work out through the country; and in this educational work the party platforms are a mighty help. Mrs. Catt said to the women: "Now go home and get all your State parties to do what the national parties have done."

A. S. B.

THE LESSON OF IOWA

Equal suffrage in Iowa was defeated, by a close vote. Apparently the margin was so narrow that a change of one vote in each precinct would have carried the State. Some of the Iowa suffragists hope that a recount may yet give us the victory; but the probabilities are that the amendment is really lost.

At the National Suffrage Assembly in Chicago, two prominent Iowa women gave their opinions as to the main cause of the defeat—Mrs. Effie McCullom Jones and Mrs. Pauline Llewellyn Devitt, a daughter of ex-Governor Llewellyn of Kansas. They agree in saying that the women of Iowa were sacrificed to a political complication.

There is a violent wet and dry fight raging in Iowa. Harding, the leading candidate for Governor at the Repub-

(Continued on page 198)

NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND STATES

CONNECTICUT

A convention of representatives from every town in New Haven county was held at New Haven last Saturday under the chairmanship of Mrs. Carlos F. Stoddard. In spite of a wet and stormy day there was a large attendance, much larger than had been anticipated. Reports were given from each town, and the convention was then addressed by Mrs. T. N. Hepburn, president of the C. W. S. A.; Miss Emily Pierson, the State organizer; Miss Katherine Mullen, the county organizer, and Mrs. Stoddard. A large number of subscriptions for The Woman's Journal were taken, and much literature was given out. This convention is the first of a series to be held in each county of the State between now and the end of October.

MASSACHUSETTS

The celebration of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this week recalls the fact that between 700 and 800 women have been enrolled there at one time or another during the history of M. I. T. About one hundred have taken degrees. Many of these former women students are now serving as social workers, librarians, school supervisors, authors, chemists in hospital laboratories, secretaries, museum assistants, architects, dietitians and professors. Technology is now proud of their work; yet a few decades ago the entrance of women into the educational field was opposed as bitterly as their entrance into the political field was last year.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The official season of the Manchester Equal Suffrage Association closed with a supper on June 10 in the Barton auditorium, to which about sixty sat down. Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke, president of the association, presided as toastmistress.

RHODE ISLAND

During the summer suffrage workers plan to spread propaganda and raise funds for the treasury through the sale of suffrage coffee. Mrs. James W. Algeo, chairman of the Providence Woman Suffrage Party, has taken the agency, and already several coffee centers have been established in various parts of the State. A prize will be given at Christmas time to the woman who has disposed of the most coffee. The co-operation of the W. C. T. U. and other organizations needing to raise money has been promised.

WINDY CITY SENDS CLEAN MEN HOME

Women's Share in Chicago's Government Abolishes Vice That Flourished in 1912

The suffrage parade in Chicago is perhaps not the only thing during the national convention which has shown the Republican delegates what woman suffrage means. They found a better and cleaner Chicago than did the delegates of four years ago.

Since the convention of 1912, the women have been given a voice in Chicago's politics; and the vice which Chicago flaunted in the face of the delegates four years ago was much less conspicuous this year.

A staff correspondent of The Philadelphia Press, writing from Chicago, June 8, says:

"Better and cleaner delegates will go home to their wives and their families after the conventions have closed in Chicago than did the delegates of four years ago.

"Chicago is cleaned up—cleaned at least of flaunted vice. And the Tenderloin is boarded and tightly closed.

"Vice there is, of course, for wherever men seek it, there are some who will find it.

"But they cannot throng to the Tenderloin when night time comes and jam the palatially furnished Mansion-dives, where the 'painted women' were not painted and bedraggled, but clad in evening dress and coiffured as if they were about to go to the opera, or a ball.

"The women still are here—some of them—but they are hard to find.

"A man came to me the other day and said, 'What is the matter with this town? It is too puritanical.

"The man has a wife and children.

"Every morning he gets letters from his children and from his wife.

"She was afraid he would be killed in a wreck when he went West.

"She and her children pray every night that he may be safe from harm.

"They don't imagine the real harm he may do to himself and them in the week he will be here, but—

"Their prayers may be answered in a way they never will suspect, for Providence works in ways that none may understand."

"This man is clean and straight at home, but he has lost his head in Chicago.

"Many of the delegates are like that and they include the old and young.

"They want to have a 'spree,' but so far as the convention has gone most men have found the spree only in the barrooms.

"Many a home will be safe and untroubled when these great conventions are over, as they would not have been safe four years ago."

"The only way to make the campaign for equal suffrage short in time is to make it severe and arduous and faithful while it lasts," said Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch at the Chicago convention, "and we must all of us pull together."

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THE VOTE IN IOWA—WHY AND HOW

The Iowa campaign was discussed at Chicago by three Iowa women, Dr. Effie McCullom Jones, Mrs. Pauline Llewellyn Devitt and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Dr. Jones On The Campaign

Dr. Jones is one of the most respected and beloved citizens of Waterloo, Ia., and she impressed the convention by her frank, pleasant and womanly bearing. "I regard her as one of our great women," said Mrs. Catt in introducing her. Dr. Jones said:

"I had hoped to be able to say 'Fellow-citizens' this morning; but our heads, though bloody, are unbowed. We have not lost anything that we ever possessed; but we have failed to get something which we hoped to gain.

"In our campaign we have not been able to see the forest for the trees. Heroic work has been done in Iowa; but I would rather someone else should tell about what the Iowa women did. I would rather tell about our mistakes; for from this time forth the experience of Iowa as to the character of the opposition is going to be the experience of every campaign State, and the lesson of Iowa may be of benefit to others.

"Our first mistake was that we were too confident. We felt that if we got our measure through the Legislature the thing was done. This was not merely a case of feminine stupidity. The men who were our friends told us the same thing. The general sentiment of the State seemed very favorable. Until the Christmas holidays we felt that all we had to do was to radiate the sunshine of our good will upon our brothers and receive the vote at their hands.

"The arrival of the anti-suffrage forces in the State was the rudest shock that a set of self-satisfied women ever received. From December on, we were less confident, and we gradually realized that we were up against the hardest fight that we ever met.

"Combined with our over-confidence was our absolute inexperience of suffrage campaigns. Till Mrs. Catt came to us in February and outlined to us the stupendous campaign that would be made against us, we had no idea what it would be. We had over confidence in our men. We remembered Iowa's small per cent. of illiteracy, the fact that our population is mostly American, and that our foreign element is of superior quality, mainly German and Scandinavian; and we thought that the Scandinavians would be with us. We knew one splendid German man, who, with his four sons, was on our side. He said he had come to this country to get away from oppression, and he was not going to vote against equal rights for women. We believed there were many others like him. We found more friends among the Catholics than we had thought. We had been told that we must expect to have against us the bulk of the wet vote, of the German vote, of the Catholic vote, and of several other elements; but we did not believe it, except in regard to the wets. When a man told us that he meant to vote for us, we believed him. We made a canvass of a large part of the State, and on the face of the canvass we were sure of success. In one county 75 per cent. of the men were actually pledged to vote yes. That county carried for suffrage, but by a narrow majority.

"These are some of the reasons that helped to stampede the voters at the last: The prejudices which influenced men in their vote for candidates at the primaries affected the suffrage vote. At present Iowa is dry, under a statute. A constitutional amendment for State-wide prohibition has passed one Legislature and is to come up automatically in the next. The liquor men are determined to defeat it. It was pretty sure in advance of the primaries that Harding, who is looked upon as a wet, would get the Republican nomination for Governor because he had the solid support of all the wet Republicans, while the dry Republicans were split up between different candidates. The Democratic candidate for Governor was dry. If the women got the ballot in June they would have a vote for Governor in November. The Republicans felt that if they had a wet candidate and the Democrats a dry one, the women, who had their political affiliations still to form, would most of them vote for the Democrat: and a section of the Republicans preferred to sacrifice the great question of equal suffrage in Iowa rather than risk having a Democrat elected Governor. About two weeks before election word was quietly sent out from Republican party headquarters to vote against suffrage, and this, I think, was the biggest factor in the result. We feel that we have been betrayed in the house of our friends. The amendment was defeated by men who were not really opposed to suffrage, but who valued their party first.

"So far as it was possible for inexperienced women to do it, we have made a good, thoroughgoing campaign. Interest in the suffrage question called out the biggest primary vote ever cast in Iowa. The politicians predicted a vote of 200,000. It was 300,000. It would be heart-breaking to think that 150,000 Iowa men voted no, except that almost as many voted yes.

"The outcome has shown us that there are two things which do not count as decisive factors in a suffrage campaign. One is oratory. We have burned up the air of Iowa with oratory as thoroughly as it could be done. Big mass meetings are no criterion. The enemy had very few public meetings and much smaller audiences than ours. Yet, with few meetings and little oratory, they polled more votes than we did. The value of the spell-binder is small. The activity of individuals moving about among individuals counts for more.

"The other thing that has been proved not to be a decisive factor is the press. We had splendid co-operation from the press. Five-sixths of the newspapers were with us, and we had a fine publicity department, under an experienced newspaper woman. One editor told us we might as well stop work; that the general support of the press made victory sure. In Iowa the prestige of the press has suffered one of the heaviest blows ever dealt it in America. The outcome showed that in a close contest the press is comparatively powerless.* We are confronted by a situation absolutely new in history.

"For the next time I believe that we must fill our war chest before the real work of the campaign begins. My position as chairman of the Campaign Finance Committee was just 'wished on to me.' I was the only woman who believed that we must have a big fund. It is a distinct disadvantage during the last part of a campaign to have to appeal for money while you are appealing for votes. With all the help that we got, we came up to election day with a deficit, I fear, of $4,000 or $5,000.

"We must recognize that the financing of a campaign and the running of a campaign are not local matters. The local people are too close to the situation to estimate either their own strength or the strength of the opposition. The campaign should be under the final administration of the National Association.

"Another difficulty was that we had to convert too many of our women after the campaign was on. **The only way to get a State ready for a campaign is to see that every woman who can read words of two syllables reads The Woman's Journal. If we had had 50,000 copies of The Woman's Journal going into Iowa for six years, much of our work in the campaign could have been dispensed with.**

"The 150,000 men who voted against us either lacked confidence in us or they had interests of their own with which they did not want us to interfere, or they thought that women could not be trusted to follow party leadership.

"The opposition seemed to have unlimited funds. One great manufacturer said he was willing to spend his last dollar to defeat us. Every sort of trick and device was used against us. The State was flooded with misleading literature, and we had to contend with a tremendous volume of prejudice, corruption and misunderstanding.

"We had felt that we were adequate to our own tasks. 'He that knows nothing fears nothing.' The National has aided us with money and advice. As chairman of the Campaign Finance Committee, let me express the deep appreciation and gratitude that Iowa suffragists have felt toward the other States which gave us their help. Especially did we appreciate the co-operation of the workers who came in and assisted in our campaign.

"Iowa women mean to go definitely and hopefully forward. We are stronger than ever before. Every man who voted for us is thoroughly indoctrinated with the principle of equal rights, and tens of thousands of women are aroused who never cared about the matter before."

*When the adversary has money enough to send repeated doses of campaign literature direct to all the voters.—A. S. B.

Mrs. Devitt Gives Reasons

Mrs. Devitt emphasized the disadvantage of allowing a suffrage amendment to be looked upon as in any way a party question, when the votes of both parties are needed to carry it. She said:

"Women expressed their bad opinion of the Republican candidate, although our husbands told us we should have kept our mouths shut.

"The Democratic candidate for Governor sent to each of our county chairmen 800 copies of his great speech for woman suffrage, and let us send them out to the voters; and we have been losing ground ever since.

"One large section of the Republican party thought fit to consider the interests of the Republican party first and of women next; and that is the whole story of the defeat of woman suffrage in a nut shell."

Mrs. Devitt told also of a so-called Tax-Payers' League that sprang up through the State, with "pussy-footed methods." Those who promoted it said that its object was "only to keep the farmers from having hard roads"—(they wanted "good roads, but not hard roads")—but its real object was to scare the farmers into believing that equal suffrage would greatly increase their taxes.

This is a device that will probably be used in other States.

Mrs. Devitt said she and the other Iowa women had pledged themselves that in their next campaign they would yet make Iowa "a glorious State."

Mrs. Catt said:

"Dr. Jones said that Iowa had learned a great lesson, and that she wanted to give you the benefit of it. Last year in Washington I tried to persuade everyone of that lesson, which we had learned; but no one ever seems able to profit by anyone else's experience. I told you then that we were standing on the verge of the greatest battle in history. I went out to Iowa and told them what methods the opponents had used in the Eastern States, and they said: 'Iowa is different.'

"There has been splendid work done in Iowa. But the women turned naturally to the prominent political men of their State for advice. Now, the advice of a Democrat or a Republican in a suffrage campaign is of very little value, because our campaigns are not like theirs. They have only to swing the vacillating vote. We have to convert and convince. The Iowa men thought they knew. They did not realize that all the hostility of the great economic struggle is directed against our movement, and all the hostility of the great wet and dry struggle and all the prejudices of the ages. There is no struggle like ours.

"The same methods will be used in every State. I want you to believe it, and to understand what your battle is. They are going to circularize and circularize and circularize your voters with the most base and unscrupulous and (from our point of view) the most unbelievable lies. In Iowa the enemy spent at least $50,000 in circularizing the voters. We had not the money to do this, and so we had to use oratory, which is cheap.

"Do not have your meetings in nice halls, where the voters do not come. If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. We must hold street meetings. These need not offend. A woman can make as womanly and dignified an appeal in the open air as any where else, and she can do it with something of the feeling of the martyr. We did not do enough of this open-air work in Iowa, nor enough election-day work. The women listened to the advice of the men, who did not know.

"It does not make one bit of difference as to the success of this great movement, whether Iowa won or lost. It will go right ahead. If the outcome in Iowa has taught the rest of you its lesson, it will be a happy thing."

THE LESSON OF IOWA

(Continued from page 196.)

lican primaries, has opposed all temperance and suffrage measures. Meredith, the Democratic candidate, is a strong temperance man, a suffragist and a man of high character. Many Republicans believed that, in the choice between these two candidates, most of the women would vote for Meredith; and these Republicans preferred to defeat the suffrage amendment rather than to risk seeing a Democrat elected Governor of Iowa.

With adequate organization, however, Iowa could have won, over this and all other handicaps. Mrs. Catt says the lesson of the defeat will be worth all it has cost, if it convinces all future campaign States that they must begin work early and get thoroughly organized, under the most expert advice; and that they must not rely upon a generally friendly sentiment and the lack of any considerable opposition within the State, since there are powerful and sinister forces which now stand ready to pour into any campaign State, from the outside, unlimited money and a large force of expert and unscrupulous workers, skilled in every political trick and device, who will stick at nothing to defeat votes for women. The Iowa reports will be found in another column. They should be read with care.

A. S. B.

Mrs. Catt's Speech

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said at the recent Chicago meeting:

"I want to ask you to do something new.

"Some of you feel heavy-hearted today for lack of a victory in Iowa, and because of the bad weather; but let me assure you that you have no reason for being downcast. There is not a man in the United States with his ear to the ground who does not know that we are going to win. But the enemy means to make us go through deep waters and over high mountains. Must a little straggling army of organized suffragists do it, or are we going to have an army big enough to win the victory soon?

"I want you to take a vow. You who are here will do it, because you are the workers; but cannot we pass it on to every county and precinct?

"When Christianity was young, every believer gave one-tenth of his income. Cannot we agree to give a tithe of our time? Excluding Sundays and holidays, that would be about 32 1-2 days in a year. Can we not pass the word along the line and make our women feel that there is no self-respect for any woman who rides in an automobile, or plays bridge whist, or engages in idle discussions, to the neglect of this work? Cannot we pass it on till any woman will be ashamed to show herself in respectable society unless she does give one-tenth of her time? I give all of mine. Those who are willing to give one-tenth, stand up!"

(A large part of the audience rose.)

"That wonderful woman in Oklahoma, Kate Barnard, told me that she prays every night to be forgiven for not working for the suffrage amendment when it was pending, and prays to be allowed another chance.

"Pass the word on. Pledge all the women you know. There is no easy way to suffrage, except to have a big army. Anything will surrender then. Then you have a power behind Congress to make it submit the nation-wide suffrage amendment, and a power behind your Legislatures to make them ratify it.

"Make men feel that it is their duty to contribute—that they have no right to leave unenfranchised women to fight the biggest political battle of the ages without their help.

"I want you to go home full of fight, and full of devotion, and full of the consecration which says, 'To this one thing I give myself.' Although Iowa did not carry, I still say that we can have nation-wide suffrage in six years, if our women will give their time to this work, and if you will spread the word through every State."

Some of the delegates to Chicago had the privilege of meeting Jane Addams. She says that she has been feeling much better in health during the past two weeks. The doctors say that the shortest time in which her trouble is ever cured is eight months, and the longest is three years. She has now been six months under treatment.

Referring to the wide-spread and venomous abuse poured out upon her in consequence of her peace activities, and in criticism of some things that she was misreported to have said, Miss Addams remarked, in her gentle voice: "You do not care much for praise or blame, except as it helps or hurts the cause. When men are being shot and killed, of what consequence is your reputation?"

WOMEN JURORS SATISFY COURT

Two California Juries Bring in Verdict of Guilty — Bailiff Praises Women

Two juries composed entirely of women have sat in California court cases recently and have been found highly satisfactory. In Humboldt county a jury of twelve women, sitting in the trial of a woman charged with burglary, returned a verdict of guilty with recommendation of mercy. The women deliberated four hours and reached the conclusion that the offense constituted first degree burglary.

The first all-woman jury to serve in San Diego county tried and found guilty four Mexicans who were accused of robbing one of their countrymen. The verdict was reached after three hours' deliberation. "The woman jury received compliments all along the line, as a more tractable, better tempered and more agreeable body to deal with than a similar body of men," says the San Diego Union. "Court Bailiff Harry Webber, whose duty it became to guard the jury during its deliberation and take them to a nearby restaurant for dinner, publicly stated that instead of being an ordeal, as ordinarily, he found it a pleasant experience."

In another equal suffrage State, Kansas, three women were chosen to serve upon a jury in a murder case at Leavenworth. Fifty-three jurors were examined in all: the three women had been called when the case was opened and remained in the box unchallenged.

Prompt work by Trenton's only policewoman, Mrs. Hannah D. Long, saved a woman prisoner who tried suicide last week by cutting herself with the sharp edge of a tin cup. When found she was bleeding freely, but Mrs. Long went to the cell and stopped the flow of blood.

The first woman to receive her degree as a graduate of the law school of the University of Louisiana and one of the few women entitled to practice law in that State is Miss Clifft Martin, who was presented to the judges of the district court and the bar association last week.

"The registration lists in Nevada show an enormous number of women registering," said Felice Cohn of that State. "Some one asked the other day if I knew that crime among women in Nevada had increased 100 per cent. since last year. The facts are that in February, 1915, there was no woman in prison, and in February, 1916, there was just one. On the strength of this, Eastern anti-suffragists claim an increase of 100 per cent."

BULL MOOSE ADDS NATIONAL PLANK

Mrs. Roessing Advises Eradication of "Either-or" Clause—Progressives Take Hint

The Resolutions Committee of the national Progressive convention gave the suffragists an enthusiastic welcome, and the plank in the Progressive platform is all that could be desired.

As first adopted it read "by either national or State action." Mrs. Roessing's keen eye detected that this left an open loophole through which a slippery representative could wiggle, excusing himself for voting against whichever suffrage measure happened to be up (federal or State) on the ground that the platform said "either—or"—and claiming that he was still standing on the platform if he was willing to vote for one of the two, but that he believed in the other. Through Mrs. Roessing's efforts it was changed to read "both national and State action." This is exactly the doctrine of the National Suffrage Association.

We are so used to the effects on women of un-enfranchisement and economic dependence that they are often unnoticed, but when we see men in woman's position we get a shock. Administering the shock is what Mrs. Reed's one-act farce does.

Jonathan's Night Shirt is a propaganda play which can make money for any suffrage league.

Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars. Order from the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston St., Boston.

Louisiana Bill Receives Majority in Lower House

Roll Call Shows 60 Ayes and 49 Noes, But Lacks Two-Thirds. Judge Dupre Harangues Crowded Chamber With Semi-Obscene Remarks Against Suffrage

Amid a series of exciting demonstrations, the Powell bill providing for a constitutional amendment giving women the right of suffrage won a majority vote in the Louisiana House on June 7. The vote stood 60 for and 49 against the bill, but as a two-thirds vote was necessary the measure did not pass.

The House was crowded to capacity when the amendment was brought up at noon. Every member was in his chair. Two hundred women were crowded within the railings in the rear of the members' seats; the atmosphere was tense.

Judge Gilbert Dupre was the chief spokesman for the antis. At the previous hearing he had acknowledged the fact that he was deaf in these words: "I have not heard a word you women have said, but I am opposed to your remarks." At that time he also called the women "a lot of setter pups who run here and there without knowing what they are doing." The women present resented these remarks and sent a formal protest to the House.

During the debate on June 7 Dupre took a position in front of the speaker's stand and delivered himself of further attacks on the women which caused no end of merriment among some of the members. He took great pleasure in reading the following verse:

"Girls can dance and girls can sing,
And girls can play croquet;
But they can't strike a match on the
seat of their pants,
Because they ain't built that way."

Here are a few extracts, taken at random, by the New Orleans Times-Picayune, from the judge's address:

"They tell me, my friends, that women want to vote so they can serve on juries. How would you women like to spend the night locked up in a room with your fellow-men?"

"You women accuse me of being narrow. I am not narrow-minded, but some of you women are as narrow as the neck of a bird."

"If my wife should go off campaigning for two weeks and leave me at home with the housemaid, I should think that an unfortunate circumstance."

Frank E. Powell, in opening for the bill, said: "Women are needed to purify our politics. They tell us we should shield women from politics, that it is too dirty for them. I want to tell you that women and dirt never were known to stay in the same place. When women come in, dirt leaves."

Colonel F. W. Price of Lincoln urged the House to vote favorably on the measure, and told of the capacity and ability of women with whom he had come in contact during his practice of law.

Representative Shell of Morehouse said the principal reason he was for woman suffrage was that he had been unable to find one single good reason against it.

Representatives Cooper of Rapides, Heintz of St. Tammary and Munson of Assumption spoke for the bill.

Representative A. D. Lafargue of Avoyelles fervently pleaded for the right of women to vote, and was repeatedly applauded by the crowds of women who thronged the rear portion of the House. He declared that the chivalry of the members of the House could be relied upon to extend to women their just privilege.

SUMMER CAMPS: To let, two camps, close to the ocean, with one-room cabin and three-room cabin; $20 and $75 respectively, for the season. Address Elliot Mayhew, Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

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DAUGHTER AND I will spend our vacation in Black Hills, S. D., and I will give a mother's care to one schoolgirl about 14 for a reasonable compensation. References exchanged. Address, Mother, care Woman's Journal. (25)

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DEMOCRATS SEEM SURE TO FAVOR

Mrs. Catt and Press Predict Bright Chance — Prominent Democrats Endorse Plank.

A suffrage plank in the Democratic platform seemed certain, as The Woman's Journal went to press. A telegram from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says that the prospects are good, and the press everywhere is conceding a plank, although the form is not yet known. Equal suffrage is undoubtedly the livest question at the St. Louis convention.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels publicly endorsed the move for a plank Tuesday night, and announcements were made that Edward F. Goltra and John T. Barnett, national committeemen from Missouri and Colorado, respectively, would take part in the suffrage demonstration.

The climax of the "Golden Lane," as the line of suffragists stretching from the Democratic headquarters to the convention hall was called, was a tableau of "Liberty" posed on a pedestal, the center of a pyramid formation. On one side of her, facing the sun and dressed in gray gowns were figures representing the eighteen States in which women are partly enfranchised. Another group of a similar number dressed in mourning and with their backs to the sun represented States in which women are wholly disfranchised. Their heads were bowed and their faces shrouded in black veils.

The hearing before the resolutions committee was scheduled for Thursday.

At the reception given to the visitors by the Illinois E. S. A., Mrs. Catt told what she meant to say to the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic Party at St. Louis. It was brief but cogent:

"The Democrats are now the only party in the United States that has no woman suffrage plank in its platform. If you put in a suffrage plank, you will lose no votes by it, because no one can abandon the Democratic Party and go into another party to avoid a suffrage plank, since every other party has one. But if you do not endorse woman suffrage, you will lose some votes, because there are many men and women who want to vote for a party that has a suffrage plank."

SCORE OF WOMEN .. DELEGATES READY

Fourteen Have Right to Vote on Presidential Nomination at Democratic Convention ..

Twenty-three women have seats as delegates or alternates in the National Democratic convention this week.

Of the women, fourteen are delegates and could cast their ballots in Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominations. Nine are alternates. Two of the women delegates—Mrs. W. A. Harris of Lawrence, Kan., and Mrs. Alva B. Adams of Pueblo, Col.—are delegates at large from their States.

Eight of the eleven full suffrage States sent women to the convention. The lists of delegates from Oregon, Nevada, and Montana did not contain names of women delegates.

YALE HAS WOMAN SCIENCE TEACHER

Dr. Rhoda Erdman First of Her Sex to Get Appointment At University

Yale University has a woman on its faculty. She is Dr. Rhoda Erdman, who has been appointed lecturer in biology in the graduate school for 1916-17. In the entire history of Yale she is the first woman to break through the barriers and be elected to such a position.

After ten years of study abroad Dr. Erdman went to Yale in 1913 to investigate the famous paramecium races of Professor Woodruff. She held in Yale from 1913-16 three successive times the Theresa Seessel research fellowship.

PROGRESSIVES USE STRONGER WORDS

Convention Makes Plank This Year More Definite and Strengthens Even That

The Progressive Party made its declaration for equal suffrage even stronger last week at its national convention than it did in 1912. Four years ago it stated its belief "that no people can justly claim to be a true democracy which denies political rights on account of sex" and pledged itself "to the task of securing equal suffrage to men and women alike."

THE PROGRESSIVE PLANK

"And we believe that the women of the country, who share with the men the burdens of government in times of peace and make equal sacrifice in times of war, should be given the full political rights of suffrage, both by State and Federal action."

This year it went on record for securing suffrage either by State or Federal action, and when this phrasing seemed ambiguous, it was changed to read "both by State and Federal action." The plank was adopted unanimously amid great applause.

The correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor telegraphed that paper: "The suffrage plank is undoubtedly the most popular in the Progressive platform."

CHRISTEN DONKEY FOR GOOD LUCK

St. Louis Suffrage League Names Animal "Democratic Plank" As Expression of Hope

"Democratic Plank," the donkey donated to the Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis by Joe and Willie Hyens of Maplewood, Mo., was christened in front of the Suffrage Shop, 1006 Locust street, last week. Mrs. J. Alexander Goodwin broke a bottle of grape juice over him, as she said, "I christen thee Democratic Plank, and here is hoping——"

The crowd was so great in front of the shop that traffic was stopped for some time.

Mrs. Catt says it will probably be a year before she can receive any money from the Leslie bequest.

CLUB FEDERATION ENDORSES 3 TO 2

Connecticut Joins Ranks of Thirty-three Other States in Favoring Suffrage

The Connecticut Federation of Women's Clubs, which held its annual meeting on Friday of last week, endorsed the principle of woman suffrage in a resolution which was passed by a vote of 32 to 22. This is perhaps the best evidence of the growth of woman suffrage sentiment in Connecticut that could be given; for a few years ago such a vote in favor of votes for women would have been impossible. Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo, the general secretary of the Federation for Connecticut, is a strong suffragist and has done excellent work for the cause in her home town of Norwalk.

The Connecticut Federation is the thirty-fourth State Federation to come out for equal suffrage.

WOULD OPEN LAW SCHOOL TO ALL

Member of Columbia Board of Trustees Moves to Abolish Discrimination

The announcement was made last week by George L. Ingraham of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University that he had taken steps to bring about the opening of the Columbia University Law School to women students as well as men. This will be the last of the Columbia schools to be opened to women students.

The admission of women to the medical school of Columbia University, which was determined on a few weeks ago, is now followed by the appointment of two women to its staff. One of the appointees is to be instructor in anatomy, the other attending surgeon at the Vanderbilt Clinic.

G. O. P. SUPPORT .. PLEASES OHIOAN

Harriet Taylor Upton Remembers When Resolutions Committee Was "Cold as Tombstone"

One of the women particularly delighted over the Republican endorsement of equal suffrage was Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio. She recalled the fact that when another Republican National Convention met in Chicago many years ago, she had gone before the Resolutions Committee to ask for a suffrage plank. Henry Cabot Lodge was chairman of the committee. He was "as cold as a New England tombstone," and the attitude of most of the committee was the same. Lodge has not changed; but since then the attitude of the committee and of the convention has undergone a revolution.

Mrs. Ella S. Stewart worked in 36 counties during the Iowa campaign, speaking from twice to six times a day, and once eight times. Yet some people still say that women have not strength enough to cast a ballot!

As a method of keeping the boy on the farm the Pittsburgh Gazette Times suggests keeping the girl on the adjoining farm.

Hearing Before Committee Urged Republican Support

Dramatic Moment When Suffragists, Wet From March In Rain, Present Case For Enfranchisement at Coliseum—Three Parties Speak

It was a dramatic moment when, wet from the march for two miles down Michigan avenue in a pouring rain, several thousand suffragists poured into the Coliseum to ask the Republican resolutions committee for a suffrage plank.

Representatives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association were given half an hour to present their cause. The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage had the next half-hour and the Congressional Union used the final half-hour.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt read the appeal for a suffrage plank prepared by the women's Princess Theatre meeting.

"In connection with this convention it was our desire to make a demonstration which would show something of the demand for suffrage," said Mrs. Catt. "Had not the elements been against us today, we would have had 40,000 women in line at the present moment. Nowhere in history is there a record of even 40,000 men making such a demonstration in order that they might have the vote.

"The man who gave the name to this political party has a daughter who is marching outside in the rain. The daughter of one of your candidates for President is marching, as is the daughter of Mark Hanna.

Calls Suffrage Inevitable

"There is no one here who doesn't realize that woman suffrage is coming. We ask you to help bring it sooner."

Mrs. Abbie Krebs, one of the three women delegates to the Republican convention, spoke briefly, saying that the voters of California had shown they valued the counsel of women when they voted to send two women among the California delegates. She and her colleague hoped to prove that their trust had not been misplaced.

Mrs. Ellis Meredith Clement, former commissioner of elections for Colorado, was the next speaker.

"Lincoln emancipated 4,000,000 people," said Mrs. Clement. "We ask you to emancipate 50,000,000. We believe the thing we are asking you to do is the greatest thing the convention could do."

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout declared that the Republican party would make a shrewd political move if it incorporated a suffrage plank in its platform.

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing declared that at this late hour in the suffrage movement the Republicans might well favor it on the ground of expediency.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, asked that no mention be made of suffrage in the platform and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden declared that the place of woman was behind and not on the firing line.

Miss Minnie Bronson endeavored to make capital of the recent defeat of equal suffrage in Iowa. Mrs. A. J. George of Massachusetts pointed to the defeats of suffrage amendments during 1915.

The Congressional Union asked for endorsement of the nation-wide amendment and were represented by Miss Anne Martin of Nevada and Mrs. Sara Bard Field of California, members of the newly-formed Women's Party, who emphasized the fact that the party was formed along political lines; and by Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, who declared that the biggest things the Republican Party had done was to write the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments into the Constitution.

"You stood by the black man. Now we want you to stand by the women," she said. "Your party stands for the national way of doing things. The Democrats have the audacity to say to us to win suffrage in the various States. Even if we won in all the forty-eight States we still would not have our rights written into the Constitution."

Miss Mabel Vernon was the last speaker.

LAST LAUGHS

PLATFORM BUILDING

"That suffrage for women plank,
throw it aside,"
Some builders of platforms disdainfully cried.
"Oh no!" said the wise ones, "That
never would do.
The big hole it would leave would
let many votes through!"

Mabel—Was your bazar a success?

Gladys—Yes, indeed, the minister will have cause to be grateful.

Mabel—How much were the profits?

Gladys—Nothing. The expenses were more than the receipts. But 10 of us got engaged, and the minister is in for a good thing in wedding fees.—Stray Stories.

An old lady was being shown over a country seat in North Wales which is famous for its fine pictures. One of these was a portrait of "Nell Gwyn, after Sir Peter Lely."

The old dame gazed at this picture with marked interest. "So that's the hussy, is it?" she remarked presently, "but I always thought it was King Charles II. she was after."—Cardiff Western Mail.

"Are you of opinion, James," asked a slim-looking man of his companion, "that Dr. Smith's medicine does any good?"

"Not unless you follow the directions."

"What are directions?"

"Keep the bottle tightly corked."—Stray Stories.

"That all gone feeling is distressing, isn't it?"

"All depends. Sometimes it's a relief after you've had a bunch of noisy guests."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 25 SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1916 FIVE CENTS

Republican Plank Won For Suffrage

5500 Women March Two Miles Through Downpour

Suffragists Disregard Cold Rain That Kept Chicago Indoors to Show Republican Convention What Women Will Do to Win Enfranchisement—Old Women Join Procession, One on Crutches, as Storm Beats Down Michigan Avenue.

In the face of a cold and slashing rain that had swept nearly everyone else off Michigan avenue, 5,500 women carried the banners of equal suffrage to the Republican National Convention June 7—and won.

For more than an hour women, to show the earnestness with which they wanted an equal voice in government, defied a storm that had kept practically all of Chicago, in the height of convention week, under cover.

The Chicago Herald, in describing the scene says:

"Over their heads surged a vast sea of umbrellas, extending two miles down the street.

"Under their feet swirled rivulets of water. Wind tore at their clothes and rain drenched their faces.

"We are voters. We want votes for women in all the States."

"Unhesitatingly they marched, in unbroken formation, keeping perfect step. **Never before in the history of Chicago—probably of the world—has there been so impressive a demonstration of idealism, of consecration to a cause.**

"It was to this spirit of the marchers that the thousands who crowded the line of march paid the tribute of cheers. From the approach of the vanguard until the last marcher had passed, the ovation was unbroken."

The resolutions committee of the Republican convention received the leaders of the procession at the Coliseum, and the next day after a close vote a suffrage plank was adopted. The courage and devotion to principle of women in seeking enfranchisement has never been more clearly shown, and the hardships with which they have put up were the subject of universal comment.

A great many women marched without raincoats, and before a third of the marchers had passed the Congress Hotel the pavement was strewn with shattered banners, torn, broken umbrellas

"Help us nail the plank."

and vagrant hats. "It was a parade," as the Herald puts it, "under difficulties—but never in doubt."

They marched to the music of

"The bugle call — votes for all."

twenty-one bands, carrying banners and flags and placards. Musicians stopped playing intermittently to empty the water from their horns. Drum beats were metamorphosed into dull, almost lifeless thuds.

A platoon of police was at the head of the line. Then the first of the marchers, Susan P. Ryerson, marched with the American flag, shoulders erect and unmindful of the rain.

Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, grand marshal, followed, and behind her marched the honorary aids.

"Suffrage stands for social safety."

Next came the national board, in automobiles, although Dr. Anna Howard Shaw wanted to walk despite the rain. A contingent of women voters from the

(Continued on page 194.)

Party Puts Votes for Women on Standard for First Time

The Republican Party
The Progressive Party
The Socialist Party
The Prohibition Party

All favor Votes for Women, and the Democrats are expected to join the procession this week.

Resolutions Committee Declares G. O. P. in Favor by Vote of 35 to 11—Senator Borah Says Statement is "Unqualified Endorsement of Woman Suffrage," and Is Not Subject to Possible Ambiguity—Convention Cheers as Lodge Reads Paragraph.

The Republican party has declared itself in favor of equal suffrage. For the first time in history one of the two major political parties is on record for votes for women, and the other is expected to follow suit this week.

The plank as adopted by the Republicans comes out unmistakably for the principle of equal suffrage, adding that it recognizes the right of each State to settle the question for itself. It was adopted by the resolutions committee largely through the efforts of Senator Borah of Idaho, who, together with Senator Lodge, was the principal platform-builder. Senator Borah has this week explained the plank more fully in a telegram to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Asociation. Mrs. Catt says:

"Democratic papers have been trying to see in the Republican suffrage plank an equivocal statement which really meant little for suffrage. The first part of the Republican plank passed as we pre-

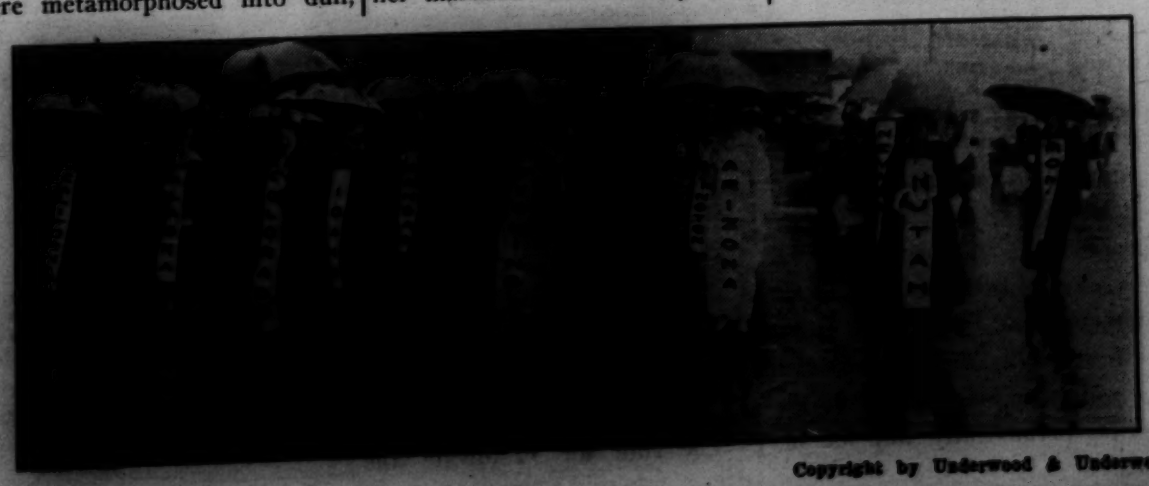
The Republican Plank

"The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself."

sented it, exactly, but a rider was attached to it. The first time I read it I thought it damaged the endorsement; the second time I read it I saw some light, and the third time realized that the rider, which, of course, we would have preferred left off, did not qualify the indorsement. But to make sure on this point, because of what was being said, we wired today to Senator Borah in Washington, who was instrumental in putting through the plank. He sent this answer:

"'The suffrage plank of the Republican platform is an unqualified indorsement of woman suffrage. It unmistakably "favors the extension of suffrage to women" and favors it as a "matter of justice." This is not subject to possible ambiguity. The only question left

(Continued on page 194.)



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5500 Women March Two Miles Through Downpour

(Continued from page 193.)

suffrage States and a baby elephant ambling along carelessly with a votes for women blanket followed.

"No nation is stronger than its women."

Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson marshaled the first division, which comprised four battalions of marchers from the various States. Eight young women following Mrs. Jacob Baur, commandant of the second battalion of the first division, bore a great American flag and disdained to cover their heads with umbrellas.

"Women—the De-Voted Mothers of Our Country."

"In the same division," says the Herald, "Mrs. Daniel G. Byrne of Washington, D. C., brought up the rear of one of the State delegations. A sister suffrigist attempted to hold an umbrella over Mrs. Byrne's white head—she is 78 years old—but she laughed and said she didn't mind a bit of rain. She smiled as the water streamed from her hat over her raincoat.

"50-50, that's all."

"Pioneers in the suffrage movement, many of them past three score and ten years, unable because of age and infirmity to walk in the parade, took part, riding along in automobiles, sandwiched in between the various divisions."

Great groups of Illinois women came next, among them an aged woman on crutches, who brought cheers from the rain-soaked crowds on the sidewalks. She refused to divulge her name.

Mrs. George Matters was marshal of the second division and Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson of the third, which comprised the Chicago Political Equality League. Mrs. Frederick A. Dow and Mrs. M. K. Northam headed the fourth and fifth divisions, comprising the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association and ward suffrage societies for the most part. Sixth ward marchers wore distinctive white sailor hats with yellow plumes; seventh ward marchers were attired in yellow jackets over black waists and presented an attractive appearance. The U. S. Grant Post veteran fife and drum corps led off the fifteenth ward.

"G. O. P. You need me."

"She stoops to conquer. She's tired of stooping."

A picturesque division headed by Mrs. Moses Purvin and college and professional women marshaled by Miss Talbot made up the sixth and seventh divisions. The marshals of the eighth, ninth and tenth divisions were Miss Mary Morse, Mrs. Ida Fursman and Miss Elizabeth Christman.

"For the safety of the nation let the women have the vote,

"For the hand that rocks the cradle will never rock the boat."

REPUBLICANS PUT IN THE PLANK

(Continued from page 193.)

open is that of the method of securing it. The plank recognizes the right of each State to settle the question for itself, but it does not declare against the taking away of that right. It was my view at the time of the adoption of the amendment in committee, and is still my view that upon the question of the federal amendment the plank was silent and neither rejected it nor indorsed it."

The plank was adopted Thursday after a hearing given suffragists and anti-suffragists on the preceding day. It first went to a sub-committee, which reported unfavorably five to four.

Senators Lodge, Wadsworth and Oliver, Charles Hopkins Clark and former Representative Howland of Ohio voted against the plank; Senators Borah, Sutherland and Fall and Representative Madden of Illinois voted in favor.

In the full committee, however, with Senators Borah and Smoot leading the activity for the plank, it was favored by a vote of 26 to 21.

Within half an hour defeat was threatened again, when it was reported that seven absent committeemen were preparing to ask for a reconsideration of the favorable action. After repeated parleys the declaration was reconsidered and emerged with the phrase recognizing the right of States to vote on the matter as the last plank of the platform. The final vote was 35 to 11.

Senator Borah declared that the question would be taken to the floor of the convention if the committee's favorable vote was overridden.

When the platform was read to the convention the suffrage plank was greeted with a great burst of applause which interrupted Senator Lodge before he could conclude it. The applause for the final section of the plank was less marked.

Former Justice Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, has not yet made any statement except to accept the platform as it stands; but he is understood by many Washington women to be a suffragist.

In Ohio a good official is still at a discount if she happens to be a woman. For one week, during a heated interregnum when the new five-man commission government of Sandusky could not agree on any candidate for the position of auditor-treasurer of the city, Miss Edna May Sharp, without bond, discharged these duties so ably that she might, it is said, have been offered the position permanently but for her sex.

REWARD COMES AFTER 50 YEARS

Republican Action Followed Half Century of Appeals—Party Has Feared Serious Step

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of New York, in a speech at a meeting of the new 4th assembly district of Westchester County, held at the summer home of Mrs. Henry Villard last week, referring to the victory at the national Republican convention, said it was the result of half a century of work by the women.

"Forty-eight years ago the first appeal was made to the Republican National Convention to put a suffrage plank in the platform," said Mrs. Laidlaw. "Twenty-four years ago yesterday, the 8th of June, Susan B. Anthony made a personal appeal for a suffrage plank in the Republican platform, but it was decided that the party did not feel that it could take the responsibility for such a serious step."

Professor David Seville Muzzy, Professor of modern history at Columbia University and assistant to Dr. Felix Adler, was another speaker. He said higher education of women had developed them and made them ready for the franchise.

WIN THE DOUBTER WHO VOTED "NO"

Des Moines Paper Sees Very Small Percentage Needed to Swing Iowa to Suffrage

In an editorial, "Lost By a Hair's Breadth," the Des Moines Register and Leader calls attention to the fact that the closeness of the vote on the suffrage amendment in Iowa may best be appreciated by putting it in percentages. Suffrage polled 49.2 per cent. of the vote, and 50.8 per cent. was cast in opposition.

To put it another way, out of every ninety-nine men, forty-nine were for suffrage, forty-nine against, and one man was uncertain, but inclined toward the negative. All that the women need do is to win over the one man who was uncertain but who voted "no."

"It is possible under the Iowa constitution for another suffrage amendment to be submitted at a special election in 1919, or the primary election of 1920," says the Register. "Whether the next Legislature votes to submit will depend in large part upon the earnestness of the suffrage workers of Iowa, and the emphasis which is placed upon the movement over the whole country."

WOMAN GETS LL.D. FROM WESLEYAN

Vote for Bestowing Degree on Belle H. Bennett of Kentucky Unanimous

The Kentucky Wesleyan College has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Miss Belle H. Bennett of Richmond, Ky. The degree was announced by the president immediately after the close of the baccalaureate address by Dr. S. A. Steele of Columbia, S. C., "in which he delivered himself," says the correspondent of The Woman's Journal, "in his usual violent tirade against the woman movement."

The vote for bestowing the degree was said to be unanimous. Miss Bennett is a suffragist of long standing and president of the Women's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Those who are personally acquainted with her know how worthy she is of this honor.

SUNFLOWER PARTY URGES SUFFRAGE

Kansas Democrats Recommend That Other States Free Women for Democracy's Sake

Kansas Democrats made the following declaration in their recent State platform:

"Woman suffrage accords with the principles of democracy. A voice in the conduct of public affairs is a right of women in the same sense and to the same extent as men. Kansas recognizes this right of its women and recommends similar action to the other States."

The official program of the Democratic convention had a "Votes for Women" advertisement in it.

Announcement

By Agnes E. Ryan

BEFORE this month closes The Woman's Journal will have moved its main office from 585 Boylston Street, Boston, to the old Blackwell estate in Dorchester, where the paper was edited for so many years by Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell, and later by their daughter.

Such an announcement naturally brings with it the questions of reasons for moving, the advantages and disadvantages and the welfare of the paper in the long run. In the first place, the paper has completely outgrown its quarters. When it came to 585 Boylston Street in June, 1910, it needed one room. Since then it has grown to four rooms and a storeroom. Today it is so overcrowded and badly arranged that proper organization of the departments for efficient work is impossible. This has made the regular work almost doubly hard and it has made expansion and advance work practically impossible.

Bad ventilation and poor heating facilities and an increasing amount of noise from electric cars, automobiles and general traffic also handicapped us. When it came to looking for quarters to which to move, it was found difficult and expensive to get the combination of good conditions we needed for the Journal. In discussing the matter it was brought to our attention that the Youth's Companion, the Doubleday Page Company, the Houghton Mifflin Company, the National Magazine and others either had moved out of the heart of the city or were considering the matter favorably.

Then it was that we began thinking of Miss Blackwell's former home in Dorchester, which has plenty of room, large grounds, quiet surroundings and many other advantages. To make a long story short, the place seemed ideal just as soon as we began to entertain the idea of going out of the heart of the city.

There will be plenty of light and air and room. We expect the eyes and health and nerves and disposition of everyone to be improved. It will be possible to reorganize the office for the best service, having the workers grouped according to departments. This will save time and insure better work from everyone. There will be little or no noise and we shall be free from such wholesale distractions as circus parades, hurdy-gurdy performers, and the numerous doings of Copley Square that make us all want to leave our work.

Dorchester is a part of Boston and the only real disadvantages from moving will be that our address will be changed and the office will not be so accessible to visitors. To obviate this difficulty we have kept one of our rooms at the old address as a city office. Here we shall let desk room to Mr. S. S. Clark of the Metal Weather Strip Company, who has been with us for several years. This arrangement cuts the expense and makes a Boston office more practicable. In this way we shall keep the same telephone number and the same address. Two girls will keep regular office hours from 9 till 5 to answer the telephone, fill orders, answer questions, take subscriptions and make appointments at either the Boston or Dorchester office. The advertising department will retain a desk at the Boston address also.

This arrangement, we believe, will cause the least possible inconvenience. It will not, however, meet the need of the visitors who come from a distance and wish to visit the home of The Woman's Journal. While the main office will not be in the heart of the city, the advantages for visitors will, however, be many. In the first place, the Dorchester estate is easily reached from the South Station. The train time is about twelve minutes. Another way to reach the Journal's new home is by the electric cars, which go directly by the street and may be taken from many points in the city. When visitors arrive there will be something worth while to show them. We are planning to make the long corridor into a suffrage gallery, where will be placed pictures and busts of pioneers and noted suffragists from all the States. We shall be able to show visitors the rooms where Mrs. Stone wrote editorials and where Mr. Blackwell laid plans for the paper's usefulness. There is a piazza on two sides of the house, where callers may be entertained in summer and a cup of tea served. It will be possible in the new home of the Journal to give attention to visitors which could never have been arranged in the crowded city quarters. Furthermore, there will be associations in the new home which will make a visit truly worth while.

In a short time plans will be announced for a large and unique housewarming celebration, in which all suffragists will be asked to share. A cordial invitation is extended to all to watch for the announcement of the date and of particulars. We want to make it the finest housewarming that ever was known.

Press Sees Supreme Victory Of Movement In G. O. P. Plank

New York Tribune Calls It Longest Single Step Yet Taken—Other Papers Find It Distinct Victory and Predict Democrats Will Follow Suit

Newspapers throughout the country have hailed the adoption of a votes for women plank by the Republican party as a victory of supreme importance for the suffrage movement. Comment varies from that of the New York Tribune, which calls it the longest single step yet taken, to that of the Christian Science Monitor, which questions Republican sincerity. The distinct advantage of having the Republican party on record for the first time for votes for women; however, is acclaimed by all.

The New York Tribune says editorially:

"The approval of woman suffrage by a Republican national convention is the longest single step ahead which the cause has yet taken. The victory is only a moral victory; it carries with it no actual enfranchisement or direct proposal for enfranchisement; but it registers at once a sentiment and a prophecy which may be said to mark the beginning of the end of opposition. The St. Louis convention cannot now do less than its Republican pacemaker. Politically speaking, the main issue can be regarded as settled.

"No one leader and no one episode in the long campaign can receive especial credit for the changed attitude of the politicians. The shift results rather from the steady drift of sentiment expressed in the huge suffrage vote piled up in all the late elections, chiefly defeats that they were. Whether at the moment an actual majority of women or an actual majority of men approve the step is aside the mark. It has become unmistakable that a very large number of women, earnestly, resolutely and devotedly, desire the ballot for the good they believe they can do to their sex and their country. There can ultimately be but one consequence in a nation founded on the principle of government by its people."

The New York Evening Post says that the adoption of the plank, "a great step in itself, is the greater in that it virtually insures similar action by the Democratic party. It is a sufficient answer to those who have seen in the recent defeats in various States a waning of the suffrage cause. Heretofore the suffragists have had to point to the approval of their efforts by a few party leaders, as Wilson and Roosevelt; henceforth they will have the weight of the parties as national bodies behind them—a weight considerable when we remember that many voters persist in believing the issue one raised by a few radicals and successful only in radical communities. That the Republicans leave the matter to the States will be a disappointment to the Congressional Union wing of the suffragist forces. But it was a disappointment they might have foreseen, and that enforces the views of Mrs. Catt and the conservative majority as to the propriety of centering their attention upon State campaigns. The result achieved in Chicago fully rewards the efforts of the women who arranged their convention there, who carried through their parade in the face of adverse weather conditions, and who have pleaded their cause with dignity among the Republican delegates."

A DISTINCT VICTORY

"The suffragists can rightly claim a distinct victory," says the Boston Herald, "even though that organization insists that the question be one for the States to decide. No preceding convention of a great party has gone so far as this. Doubtless the close vote on the question in Iowa this week had something to do with imparting the notion that this extension of the suffrage was somewhat inevitable, and that the G. O. P. ought not in consequence lose support in the twelve States where women will vote in the coming election. The Democrats will, of course, go just as far, particularly as their candidate came out for woman suffrage and so voted in the New Jersey election. Here is an issue which the Progressives had all to themselves four years ago, on which they must now divide honors with both the other parties."

A SANE STEP

The Boston Post finds that "in many of the planks the Republican platform is sane and sensible It recognizes woman suffrage as a matter for the States to decide which the Democratic platform will doubtless do."

While declaring that the Republican platform is open to attack, the Springfield Republican likes what it says about woman suffrage. "The equality of the sexes in government is morally and materially promoted by the suffrage declaration," it, finds, "even with the qualifying clause making suffrage a State issue. This plank should be acceptable to President Wilson, who has already voted for woman suffrage in New Jersey."

A TACTICAL GAIN

The Boston Transcript evidently distrusts the party's sincerity, and declares that the adoption of the plank is "a rather empty triumph for the woman suffrage cause. The States, of course, may enfranchise women or may not; they always had that right and power." The Transcript thinks the chances for suffrage are better with a nation-wide amendment than with a referdum campaign.

"However, the indorsement of suffrage in principle by the Republican party represents at least a formal or tactical gain for the cause," it continues. "Neither of the two great political parties has hitherto pronounced in favor of it. We have evidence in the fact that the politicians have an eye to the vote of women where they possess it."

The Christian Science Monitor sharply criticises the Republicans for not going further in its stand. It says of the State rights position: "In other words, the Republican party, in national convention, has elected to do nothing more for 'one-half of the adult population' of the nation than it has been doing for itself. * * * Nothing will serve better to illustrate the character of Republican 'support' for issues that are intended to bring about the righting of social wrong, and the triumph of social justice, than the plank in the Chicago Republican platform declaring the attitude of the party toward women. In effect, it expresses sympathy for them but declines to raise a hand in their behalf."

The Monitor says it is impossible to separate suffrage from the prohibition question, and declares the Republicans should also have endorsed the latter.

"There is a hint, and an important one," continues the Monitor, "for the Democrats in the Republican platform's reference to women, as comprising one-half the adult population of the United States. That half has only been mentioned; it has not been properly considered. What will the Democrats at St. Louis do about it? Will they be dictated to by the distillers and brewers and saloonkeepers of the country, as they have been in the past? Will they ignore equal suffrage and prohibition in deference to and in dread of the liquor interests which have long claimed part ownership in their party? Will they shirk one of the greatest duties, turn aside one of the greatest opportunities that could come in their way this year, because the liquor barons and their agents insist upon the perpetuation of an old and unholy partnership?"

"The very fact that the principle is at last espoused by the Republican party is a mark of pronounced progress," says the Manchester (N. H.) Union.

A FORCE TO RECKON WITH

"Woman suffrage won a great national victory yesterday," declares the Chicago Herald. "No more striking demonstration of the new power of woman in politics has been afforded. The parade in the rain helped to do the work. The formation of the Woman's Party and the proceedings of that convention had their part. But what put this plank for the first time into the platform of the Republican party was the sense that the women who demand suffrage are a force that must be reckoned with."

A later editorial in the Chicago Herald says that "Hereafter Republican State conventions will meet with this unequivocal declaration of the justice of equal suffrage staring them in the face. The convention may disregard it, but must do so, if at all, on the unpersuasive ground of expediency. That is the only ground for refusal which the national declaration leaves them. The plank recognizes the right of each State to settle the question for itself. But while it concedes the power it is absolute as to the principle. There is no qualification as to the essential justice of equal suffrage. That is made as clear as a declaration of a great national party can make it."

About fifty men signed up in St. Louis last week for the "Golden Lane" parade. The honor of having his signature first on the list fell to Dr. James C. Stewart, head of the Department of Hygiene of the Board of Education. J. Alexander Goodwin will be the marshal of the men's division.

"No Day For Men To Be Out In Cold and Rain"

New York Times Says Firemen in Chicago Called Off Their Parade But Women Made Pluckiest Stroke Politicians Ever Saw—Even Delegates in Taxicabs Had Complained of Cold

The correspondent of the New York Times was so impressed with the suffrage parade in Chicago that he told the story in the following way:

"This was no day for men to be out in the cold. The firemen's parade, scheduled for this afternoon, was called off on account of rain. But between 9,000 and 10,000 women took part in the suffrage parade, marching in the heavy downpour and biting wind for more than an hour.

"In hotel lobbies people are talking about this woman suffrage domonstration tonight as much as about the fifty-seven varieties of candidacies that should, logically, demand more undivided attention on this opening day of the conventions. In the past few days there had been little attention paid to the women. There were reports that a couple of suffrage conventions were in progress somewhere in town at the same time, but nobody paid any particular attention to them.

"But tonight everybody was talking about the parade. The politicians and the other visitors were calling it the pluckiest thing they ever knew women to do. Arguments and innumerable parades on clear days, it is admitted, could not have done half as much to convince the men that the women were so enthusiastic for the vote.

"It had been announced in advance that the National American Woman Suffrage Association, one of the bodies in convention assembled, would hold a parade today. The day started out dismal and cold, with a high wind and heavy, driving rain, and the crowds that went to the convention halls were less than half the size expected. Most of these went in automobiles or taxicabs, and complained of the cold downpour which beat its way in through the crevices. The streets were practically deserted.

"The weather grew worse as the day progressed, and put a damper even on the boisterous crowds that had been making the hotel lobbies ring with shouts and songs for different candidates. The women's parade was considered entirely out of the question on such a day.

"At 4 o'clock, after the opening session of the Republican convention had adjourned, the delegates had flocked back to the hotels to remain indoors the rest of the day. A band was heard in the street and a few men went to the hotel windows to see which candidate was being boomed by this particularly hardy band that would play out in the rain. Then a shout went up from the windows that the women were parading in spite of the storm.

"Everybody rushed to windows and crowded out on the street in the shelter of walls of building. And everybody looked on in amazement. A band of disgruntled players who had contracted to play without thinking to make any stipulation regarding the weather was in front. Then on foot, leading the column and carrying a large umbrella to which clung a dripping yellow banner, marched Mrs. Herbert Carpenter of New York. Behind her trailed the strangest looking parade that ever went through the streets of Chicago or probably through any other streets.

"From the hotel windows above delegates looked down on a moving army of bobbing umbrellas. The women had bought out the entire stocks of all the umbrella venders they could find. Some had been unable to get them, and were parading anyhow, a number in straw hats.

"Most of the marchers had procured rubber raincoats; only a few had been fortunate enough to find overshoes of any sort, but they would not be stopped by this. The rain was directly in their faces, but they flaunted their drooping yellow flags at the men who stood out of the rain gazing at them in wonderment.

"Another that passed was playing the marching song that is generally accompanied with the words: 'Hail! Hail! The Gang's All Here!' Two women were struggling along with a big banner on two sticks, the strong wind nearly blowing them over. The legend on this read: 'Do You Think We Would Make Presentable Citizens?'

"Just at this particular time the two looked like citizens who had just come from a ducking stool.

Another banner was labeled facetiously: 'I Vote; You Vote; He, She, It Votes.'

"The New York delegation had a banner so big that its bearers had to have help whenever a particularly strong gust of wind came along, and it nearly capsized half a dozen of them several times. In this group from New York were observed twenty or thirty who had come from home optimistically expecting perfect weather. A few of them had borrowed raincoats five times too large, and several, apparently, had appropriated their husbands' overcoats, while most of them had on low walking shoes. Their yellow ribbons clung to their wet clothes. But they all smiled.

"Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was one of the women responsible for the parade despite the storm. Some of the members argued that the parade be abandoned on account of the impossible weather. She insisted that it be held. Men in the lobbies, discussing it tonight were calling it the wisest political move any of the numerous conventions here have yet developed.

"While the argument over the parade was in progress a woman whose name wasn't recorded took the floor and made a short speech that brought about a unanimous vote to parade, no matter what happened. Her speech was:

"'If you ever have the vote, you expect to vote on rainy days, don't you?'"

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

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THE CHICAGO VICTORY

The suffrage cause won a momentous victory in Chicago. The more conservative of the two great national parties squarely endorsed the principle of votes for women; and the suffrage plank was greeted with more applause than any other part of the platform. In addition, this endorsement by the Republicans makes it almost certain that the Democrats will give their endorsement too.

The suffrage plank was not won without a struggle. After going through various vicissitudes in the sub-committee of the Committee on Resolutions to which it was first referred, it passed the Resolutions Committee by a vote of 26 to 21. Then a strong effort to reverse this result was made by Marion Butler, the member of the Resolutions Committee from North Carolina. He acted at the instance of an inside group of influential Republicans who were holding a special session in the next room to consider how to keep woman suffrage out of the platform altogether. This group consisted of Murray Crane of Massachusetts, Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, "Jimmy" Wadsworth of New York, "Joe" Cannon of Illinois, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Marion Butler of North Carolina. It was made up partly of respectable reactionaries, and partly of notoriously corrupt political bosses. They kept up their strenuous fight against the suffrage plank until a quarter of an hour before the Resolutions Committee was to make its report to the convention. But the pressure in favor of its adoption was too strong for them. Borah of Idaho, Madden of Illinois and Sutherland of Utah were especially active in its behalf.

The plank as finally reported by the Resolutions Committee and adopted by the convention reads:

"The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country favors the extension of suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle the question for itself."

The first part of the resolution is the plank asked for by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The last clause was added at the request of delegates to the Republican convention from West Virginia and Kentucky.

As chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Henry Cabot Lodge had to read the platform to the convention. The suffrage plank was a bitter pill to him, and when he read it his voice sounded as if he had been taking medicine. It was undoubtedly a surprise to him to find with what enthusiasm it was received. There was a great outburst of applause. It came not only from the galleries, but from the floor of the convention; not only from the women but from the men. Women clapped and waved handkerchiefs; men stood up and waved newspapers and shouted. The cheering died down, and was renewed; died down again, and broke out for the third time.

That night the news of the convention's endorsement of equal suffrage was the talk of the city. Reporters were rushing about excitedly, running like rats. At the Headquarters of the National Suffrage Association there was great rejoicing; and the disappointment over Iowa was fairly swallowed up in exultation over the victory in the Republican party.

A. S. B.

WHAT IT MEANS

The endorsement of equal suffrage by the National Republican Convention means more than appears on the surface. Many of the delegates are sincerely in favor of votes for women. But it may well be doubted whether hese in themselves were a majority. The suffrage plank was carried because to those who believed in it out of personal conviction were added those who recognized it as a measure of practical expediency. There was a deeper significance in the fact that men who did not believe in suffrage felt obliged to vote for it than in the votes of those who supported it with good will.

Political sagacity has been defined as the power to tell a band wagon from a hearse. A large part of the Republican leaders have come to see that the suffrage movement is the band wagon and the opposition the hearse. The convention's action will serve notice upon the smaller Republican political leaders all over the country that their national leaders have arrived at this conclusion. It will carry a like notice to the Democrats.

The action of the National Republican Convention is especially encouraging, coming as it did just on the heels of the Iowa defeat. There had been a general belief that if Iowa carried, the Republicans would adopt a suffrage plank, but that if Iowa failed, the suffrage plank would be turned down. The endorsement shows that the National Republican Convention recognized the outcome in Iowa for what it is—a mere local and temporary check, a passing eddy in the current of the great river that is sweeping majestically toward the ocean of full and equal rights for women. It clearly had not enough weight with the convention to offset the solid fact that millions of women already have the right to vote, in twelve States of the Union. The Republicans want these women's votes, and the votes of their husbands, brothers and sons.

A. S. B.

WHAT DID IT?

What made the Republican Convention endorse woman suffrage? A number of factors contributed to it. Under the skilled and highly intelligent leadership of Mrs. Roessing, pressure had been brought to bear upon the delegates from their constituents all over the country, before they left home. That pressure had been renewed by women who came to Chicago for the purpose, and who interviewed them in the intervals of attending the suffrage meetings. All the delegates had been circularized three times by the National Association, with such information and arguments as were likely to carry the most weight. All had been reminded that millions of women in twelve States have the ballot already. The presence of women delegates in the Republican convention from the suffrage States was another reminder of this. The convention of the Congressional Union, with its attendance of women from the suffrage States and the large publicity given to its proceedings, helped to rub into the Republicans the fact that there are several million enfranchised women who will be a power in the coming elections. A number of strong men inside the Republican party put up an earnest and vigorous fight for suffrage within the Resolutions Committee; and, powerfully backed by the logic of events, the Young Idea came out victorious over the Old Guard.

A. S. B.

THE MARCH IN THE RAIN

Another fact that helped materially toward the adoption of the plank was the march of the women in the rain. The suffrage parade planned by the National Association had been meant to prove to the Republicans that there were a large number of women who really cared about getting the ballot. The heavy downpour of rain on the day of the parade rendered the object lesson much stronger; and it made a deep inpression, both upon the Republican convention and upon the general public.

The weather was so desperately bad that many thought the march would have to be given up. Mrs. Catt put the matter up to the suffrage convention, and it was decided to march despite the rain. There were only three dissenting votes. All the flood-gates of heaven seemed to be opened; but between five and six thousand women fell into line, stood in their ranks under the pouring rain until the procession was ready to start, and then marched steadily through the flooded streets, carrying placards with the brave mottoes of the forefathers, and banners which showed that these women came from the most widely separated parts of the United States.

The Resolutions Committee had given a hearing to representatives of the suffragists, and was giving a hearing to the antis when the procession arrived. Mrs. A. J. George was in the act of assuring the committee that "there is no wide-spread demand for women suffrage," when hundreds of drenched and dripping women began to pour into the hall; and the numbers grew and grew—each woman's condition bearing silent witness to the strength of her wish for the vote.

There have been bigger and more beautiful suffrage parades, but never one that commanded so much respect. Somehow, the sight of that procession of wet and bedraggled women went straight to the men's hearts. We heard of it from every direction. One Republican delegate from Indiana came into suffrage headquarters, seeming much touched and excited. He said: "I never was for women suffrage before, but I am now. We Indiana men meant to have a parade for Fairbanks this noon, and a torchlight procession this evening, but we gave it up on account of the weather; and you had the pluck to march!"

Professor Meade of Chicago University told us that the parade had made a deep impression. A reporter for the new York Times was greatly moved. He said, "We used to grin at the suffrage parades in New York. We didn't grin at this."

One of the women servants at the hotel spoke to the editor of The Woman's Journal as she passed through a corridor. "Ain't they a plucky lot, to march in all this rain?" she said. "And don't you believe God will bless them for it, and give them success?"

At the meeting on the wonderful new Municipal Pier, Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown said: "One man came to Headquarters after the parade and said: 'I watched it from the window of a building where men stood eight and ten deep. Many had tears standing in their eyes. They said, "These women really mean it, and we may as well make up our minds to it."'"

The storm proved to be a blessing in disguise. Mrs. Catt said, at the reception in the Tower Building:

"I want to congratulate ourselves, all together, that we marched that day in the rain. It poured and it poured and it poured. I am told that many and many a man said we had more spunk than he had thought. No one who saw that bedraggled parade can doubt that women will turn out to vote. And, so far as I have heard, not one woman caught cold. When a suffragist goes out to march for her cause, nothing can happen to her, The Great Divine looks after her."

Only one rude remark was reported. As a young girl passed in the procession, a man on the curbstone said to her, "You ought to be at home with your mother!" She answered, "Mother is here, marching with me." It symbolized the way in which mothers and daughters are moving forward together in this cause, the young and the old inspired by the same vision.

Olive Schreiner says in "Trooper Peter Halket" that a day may be gray and rainy through the morning and at noon, and in the afternoon; yet it may have a sunset so glorious that in looking back upon it people will say only, "How beautiful was that day!" It was so with our visit to Chicago. The sorrow for Iowa and the regret over the rain that threatened to spoil our parade cleared up into joy over the unexpected success of the parade and exultation in the Republican endorsement of equal suffrage, and we went away saying, "What a glorious time we have had!"

A. S. B.

THE TAIL OF THE KITE

The only exception that can be taken to the Republican endorsement of equal suffrage is the closing statement, that the party "recognizes the right of each State to settle the question for itself." This is susceptible of two interpretations. Some prominent party leaders claim that it merely recognizes the legal right that each State unquestionably has, to deal with the question individually. Mrs. Roessing also takes this view. But some Republican Congressmen who do not want to vote for the Federal amendment will probably claim that, in affirming the right of each State to settle the question for itself, the plank by implication denies the right of three-fourths of the States to settle it for the nation. However, a Congressman who wants an excuse to sidestep the amendment would probably find some other pretext if he did not have this one. And when we have a few more suffrage States, the Federal amendment will go through Congress as if on greased wheels. There is no excuse or pretext that can long avail to stop it. Then will come the much slower and more difficult task of getting it ratified by 36 State legislatures. This will require a great deal of educational work out through the country; and in this educational work the party platforms are a mighty help. Mrs. Catt said to the women: "Now go home and get all your State parties to do what the national parties have done."

A. S. B.

THE LESSON OF IOWA

Equal suffrage in Iowa was defeated, by a close vote. Apparently the margin was so narrow that a change of one vote in each precinct would have carried the State. Some of the Iowa suffragists hope that a recount may yet give us the victory; but the probabilities are that the amendment is really lost.

At the National Suffrage Assembly in Chicago, two prominent Iowa women gave their opinions as to the main cause of the defeat—Mrs. Effie McCullom Jones and Mrs. Pauline Llewellyn Devitt, a daughter of ex-Governor Llewellyn of Kansas. They agree in saying that the women of Iowa were sacrificed to a political complication.

There is a violent wet and dry fight raging in Iowa. Harding, the leading candidate for Governor at the Repub-

(Continued on page 198)

NEWS FROM THE STATES

VIRGINIA

At the Virginia Democratic convention, held in Roanoke on June 2, the suffragists through Mrs. B. B. Valentine, State president, and Mrs. John H. Lewis, State legislative chairman, asked the adoption of a resolution endorsing the enfranchisement of the women of Virginia. The committee ruled that it could only consider national issues; it did not consider woman suffrage a national issue—merely a State issue; so it directed the State Democratic Committee to call a State convention in June of next year to consider the petition of the suffragists.

"Nobody believes that the June, 1917, convention will materialize," writes Mrs. Lewis.

Many Democrats in the State are indignant not only at this action, but also at the decision of the convention not to hear Mrs. Valentine present the case for equal suffrage.

The Roanoke World-News, a Democratic paper, commented the following day on their action as follows:

"That the Democrat Party of Virginia, speaking through its State convention, should go on record as refusing to women of Virginia an opportunity to present their views on an issue in which they are vitally interested, is profoundly to be regretted. A question as to whether Mrs. B. B. Valentine, of Richmond, should be permitted to address the convention for fifteen minutes on woman suffrage brought forth a storm of 'ayes' and a storm of 'noes,' and the chairman, Mr. Houston, upholding a point of order, ruled that Mrs. Valentine could speak only through unanimous consent.

"Without any purpose to criticise Mr. Houston's ruling, or to condemn the convention because of opposition to woman suffrage, we cannot refrain from expressing the conviction that when any body of men refuses to hear argument on an important public issue it convicts itself of intolerance and narrow-mindedness. There was no question of the convention going on record in this matter, it was simply whether or not it would hear a plain and intelligent statement of a problem that is receiving careful attention in every quarter of our land. If Democracy in Virginia shuts the door on fair play and equal rights and free speech, and adopts the ideals and practices of intolerant dictatorship, it can have but slim hope of keeping in touch with the spirit of progress that marks our national life and that is throwing wide the door of opportunity."

TEXAS

"How the Vote Was Won" was recently presented by the Austin Equal Suffrage Association and proved altogether a success. A dance followed the play, with these numbers on the program: "Wyoming March," "Colorado Walk," "Utah One-Step," "Idaho Two-Step," "Washington Waltz," "Arizona Hop," "California Glide," "Oregon Canter," "Kansas Trot," "Montana Reel," "Nevada Gallop," "Texas Next-Step."

NORTH CAROLINA

A woman has been appointed sanitary policewoman by the Board of Aldermen of Monroe over the vigorous protest of the mayor and one alderman, who opposed the wishes of the rest of the aldermen and the women of the city.

At the last meeting of the aldermanic board a delegation from the Woman's Club appeared and after complaining about the unsanitary condition of the city, petitioned the appointment of a woman as a special sanitary policewoman. The majority of the aldermen were heartily in favor of the proposition, but Alderman Jim Fowler, who was in reality opposed to the proposition, stated that if a member of the delegation of women would accept the job and work from six in the morning till seven in the evening, he would endorse the motion to appoint a woman sanitary officer. His bluff was called on the part of the delegation by Mrs. H. R. Laney, and Mrs. Laney was appointed to serve one month at a salary of sixty dollars a month.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The State conference which was unanimously agreed upon at the convention in Huron last November will be held at Sioux Falls June 28 and 29, and women from all parts of the State will be present to report progress of the campaign work in their localities. A helpful and interesting program is in preparation, and speakers of note will be present, among whom will probably be Miss Flora Dunlap of Iowa and Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict of Colorado. Mrs. Benedict will conduct street meetings during the week, and on the 30th W. J. Bryan will open the Sioux Falls Chautauqua with a suffrage speech.

MINNESOTA

When the steamer Quincy made her initial trip to St. Louis, leaving St. Paul June 10, she carried a goodly number of enthusiastic suffragists on their way to participate in the demonstration in St. Louis.

At all the daylight stops on the way down the river, suffragists planned to meet the steamer and wherever time permitted speeches were made and suffrage literature distributed.

NEW YORK

By way of celebrating the new suffrage plank in the G. O. P. platform, members of the Woman Suffrage Party of Monroe county gave a housewarming June 13 to their neighbors in the Mercantile Building in Rochester. Every tenant and employee from the top floor to the stokers in the basement received an invitation, nor were the elevator men forgotten. Nearly everyone accepted.

Suffrage headquarters were thrown open from 12 o'clock until 2 in the afternoon. Flowers were everywhere. Records of 1916 victories hung in conspicuous places. Substantial refreshments were served to all comers, and everything was done to establish friendly relations between the women who want the vote and their nearest neighbors.

Credit for the success of the undertaking belongs to all who helped, but chiefly to the following chairmen of committees: Reception, Mrs. Alice C. Clement; refreshments, Mrs. William Pitkin; invitations, Miss Rebecca Rochford; decorations, Mrs. Florence Cross Kitchelt.

NEBRASKA

Two of the Omaha men who voted that women should stay at home, and entreated other men to do so during the suffrage campaign of two years ago, appeared last week before eighty suffragists of Omaha and besought them to march in the Flag Day parade on June 14.

Judge W. D. McHugh and T. C. Byrne, both of whom signed the anti-suffrage proclamation asking Nebraska men to defeat the suffrage amendment, were admitted by Mrs. Draper Smith, former State president, who presided at the luncheon given for Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald of Boston, who had been assisting in the Council Bluffs suffrage campaign.

"We are glad to see Judge McHugh, for he must have come to tell us that he has changed his mind and is asking to be forgiven," said Mrs. Smith. Judge McHugh did not refer to the question but paid flowery compliments to womanhood in general, and said they could add greatly to the Flag Day parade.

Less than one third of the women present consented to take part.

MISSOURI

Petitions for placing a suffrage amendment on the Missouri ballot next fall will not be filed, it has been announced from State headquarters.

The Webster Groves delegation had a private car to carry them to St. Louis to take part in the demonstration of June 14. Several hundred women signed up for the parade from Webster Groves.

Fifty women were on the line of march at the "preparedness" parade in St. Louis to get recruits for the Golden Lane parade.

ALABAMA

Miss Lola C. Trax, national organizer, spent a week in Selma recently and with local suffragists mad almost daily automobile trips to nearby villages. Miss Trax and Mrs. J. O. Bonelli held a street meeting in Selma, at which they spoke to an audience of about 200.

Mrs. J. B. Parke, State president, and Mrs. Bonelli have been holding meetings in East Selma and neighboring towns. A suffrage school which Mrs. Bonelli conducted at headquarters for two weeks was attended by many persons.

CAMPAIGNS—OLD AND NEW

By Rose Lawless Geyer

Iowa has concluded its first campaign for equal suffrage and the result apparently is a defeat, but a defeat by such a small majority—possibly less than 3,000—and under such conditions that there is a feeling of victory in the air rather than defeat. Just what the vote will be is in doubt until the official vote is recorded, the canvass being made in the various counties on June 12 and 13. The executive council of the State will then pass upon the result on June 19, and by that time the definite majority will be known to the public.

The returns have gone up and down with such rapidity that the daily papers issuing extras were hardly able to announce the figures before there was a complete change in the situation. An overwhelming suffrage victory was predicted by men who were close to the public pulse and the newspapers predicted it with a most comforting certainty. Everywhere there was a feeling that suffrage would win, though at the last it was predicted that the lead would be slight.

The returns from hundreds of precincts were so slow in coming in that even now the result from one whole county is missing. The blow that caused the most damage to the suffrage cause came from the river counties, which returned big majorities against the amendment, especially Dubuque, where the greatest adverse vote was returned. Dubuque was the real State headquarters for the antis, who put up a costly fight.

The complex political situation in Iowa also was a contributing factor in the defeat, but this situation could not be foreseen or prophesied from the outset of the campaign. Following the passage of numerous reform measures by the last Legislature came an attempt to enforce some of the blue laws on the Iowa statutes, which brought about a reaction in public sentiment. This resulted in formidable opposition to woman suffrage in the last few weeks of the campaign.

There were many close votes. Council Bluffs was won by six votes, though the county was lost. Independence won by 11, Cambridge by 3 and Sioux City lost by only 103, a surprisingly low majority and, of course, a delightful surprise to the suffragists. Des Moines was carried by approximately 1,400. Linn county's big majority against suffrage was one of the big surprises of the campaign.

Miss Flora Dunlap, State president, announced Wednesday morning following the election that the new compaign was under way. Hardly had the announcement been made before letters began pouring into headquarters from workers and friends of the cause pledging their co-operation in the new campaign. No time was spent in vain regrets and everyone is at work again. Calls for literature have been received from several counties.

The ninth district which, like the sixth, seventh, and eighth, carried for suffrage, has already held its luncheon and district rally. Polk county and Des Moines held its gathering last Saturday and perfected plans for a strenuous campaign.

The press of the State is paying a splendid tribute to the campaign conducted by the suffrage association. It was a campaign free from spectacular features, which have marked other campaigns. One paper states there was nothing erratic or hysterical in the campaign the women waged in their effort to secure a square deal.

One of the very strongest allies of the suffrage cause was the press of Iowa, which, with a very few exceptions, gave strong support to the cause. The tenor of this support may be judged by this comment, which ran generally through the press after the results became known: "Equal Suffrage in Iowa is not lost. It is merely postponed. The greatest regret about it is that the State has lost a chance to be well up toward the head of the procession."

One man has already subscribed $1,000 for the new campaign. Other liberal contributions are being received from over the State. As soon as the official canvass is completed, the State board will announce its future policy.

The Iowa Men's League for Woman Suffrage will continue actively in the campaign. The organization will be made permanent and will give even stronger support in the coming campaign.

HAD SOCIAL WEEK ALSO AT CHICAGO

Suffrage Ball and Garden Fete, Receptions, Luncheons, Dinners and Tours Add Pleasure

Although the suffrage parade and plea on Wednesday was the "be-all" for the visit of suffragists from all parts of the country to Chicago last week, it was by no means the "end-all" of their visit, for social festivities throughout the entire week were planned by local organizations for the enjoyment of their guests. The headquarters of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association in the Tower Building and the Woman's City Club on North Michigan avenue were open every day during the week from 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. On Monday and Tuesday the Woman's Party convention met at the Blackstone Theatre, and on Tuesday and Wednesday the National Association held its assembly at the Princess Theatre. On Tuesday the Woman's Association of Commerce gave a luncheon at the Auditorium Hotel between the sessions. A big suffrage ball and garden fete took place that evening at the Harold McCormick residence on the Lake Shore Drive. Mrs. McCormick cabled instructions from Switzerland that the entire house be thrown open for the convenience of the guests, and that elaborate decorations of roses be made. The reception was held in a big tent on the lawn, with refreshment tents and an open-air dance pavillion nearby.

A brilliant dinner was given by Mrs. Cyrus McCormick; and the Woman's Party had a "Suffrage First" luncheon.

On Thursday afternoon a reception to the Women of the Nation was given on the Municipal Pier, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown. Speeches were made by many prominent suffragists. The Daughters of the Revolution also gave a reception at the Art Institute in honor of visitors to the convention.

A tour through the plant of Sears, Roebuck & Co. was arranged for Friday afternoon by the Woman's Association of Commerce. Receptions to visitors were held at the headquarters of the Illinois E. S. A. on Friday and Saturday afternoons from 2 to 5 o'clock.

THE VOTE IN IOWA—WHY AND HOW

The Iowa campaign was discussed at Chicago by three Iowa women, Dr. Effie McCullom Jones, Mrs. Pauline Llewellyn Devitt and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Dr. Jones On The Campaign

Dr. Jones is one of the most respected and beloved citizens of Waterloo, Ia., and she impressed the convention by her frank, pleasant and womanly bearing. "I regard her as one of our great women," said Mrs. Catt in introducing her. Dr. Jones said:

"I had hoped to be able to say 'Fellow-citizens' this morning; but our heads, though bloody, are unbowed. We have not lost anything that we ever possessed; but we have failed to get something which we hoped to gain.

"In our campaign we have not been able to see the forest for the trees. Heroic work has been done in Iowa; but I would rather someone else should tell about what the Iowa women did. I would rather tell about our mistakes; for from this time forth the experience of Iowa as to the character of the opposition is going to be the experience of every campaign State, and the lesson of Iowa may be of benefit to others.

"Our first mistake was that we were too confident. We felt that if we got our measure through the Legislature the thing was done. This was not merely a case of feminine stupidity. The men who were our friends told us the same thing. The general sentiment of the State seemed very favorable. Until the Christmas holidays we felt that all we had to do was to radiate the sunshine of our good will upon our brothers and receive the vote at their hands.

"The arrival of the anti-suffrage forces in the State was the rudest shock that a set of self-satisfied women ever received. From December on, we were less confident, and we gradually realized that we were up against the hardest fight that we ever met.

"Combined with our overconfidence was our absolute inexperience of suffrage campaigns. Till Mrs. Catt came to us in February and outlined to us the stupendous campaign that would be made against us, we had no idea what it would be. We had over confidence in our men. We remembered Iowa's small per cent. of illiteracy, the fact that our population is mostly American, and that our foreign element is of superior quality, mainly German and Scandinavian; and we thought that the Scandinavians would be with us. We knew one splendid German man, who, with his four sons, was on our side. He said he had come to this country to get away from oppression, and he was not going to vote against equal rights for women. We believed there were many others like him. We found more friends among the Catholics than we had thought. We had been told that we must expect to have against us the bulk of the wet vote, of the German vote, of the Catholic vote, and of several other elements; but we did not believe it, except in regard to the wets. When a man told us that he meant to vote for us, we believed him. We made a canvass of a large part of the State, and on the face of the canvass we were sure of success. In one county 75 per cent. of the men were actually pledged to vote yes. That county carried for suffrage, but by a narrow majority.

"These are some of the reasons that helped to stampede the voters at the last: The prejudices which influenced men in their vote for candidates at the primaries affected the suffrage vote. At present Iowa is dry, under a statute. A constitutional amendment for State-wide prohibition has passed one Legislature and is to come up automatically in the next. The liquor men are determined to defeat it. It was pretty sure in advance of the primaries that Harding, who is looked upon as a wet, would get the Republican nomination for Governor because he had the solid support of all the wet Republicans, while the dry Republicans were split up between different candidates. The Democratic candidate for Governor was dry. If the women got the ballot in June they would have a vote for Governor in November. The Republicans felt that if they had a wet candidate and the Democrats a dry one, the women, who had their political affiliations still to form, would most of them vote for the Democrat; and a section of the Republicans preferred to sacrifice the great question of equal suffrage in Iowa rather than risk having a Democrat elected Governor. About two weeks before election word was quietly sent out from Republican party headquarters to vote against suffrage, and this, I think, was the biggest factor in the result. We feel that we have been betrayed in the house of our friends. The amendment was defeated by men who were not really opposed to suffrage, but who valued their party first.

"So far as it was possible for inexperienced women to do it, we have made a good, thoroughgoing campaign. Interest in the suffrage question called out the biggest primary vote ever cast in Iowa. The politicians predicted a vote of 200,000. It was 300,000. It would be heart-breaking to think that 150,000 Iowa men voted no, except that almost as many voted yes.

"The outcome has shown us that there are two things which do not count as decisive factors in a suffrage campaign. One is oratory. We have burned up the air of Iowa with oratory as thoroughly as it could be done. Big mass meetings are no criterion. The enemy had very few public meetings and much smaller audiences than ours. Yet, with few meetings and little oratory, they polled more votes than we did. The value of the spell-binder is small. The activity of individuals moving about among individuals counts for more.

"The other thing that has been proved not to be a decisive factor is the press. We had splendid co-operation from the press. Five-sixths of the newspapers were with us, and we had a fine publicity department, under an experienced newspaper woman. One editor told us we might as well stop work; that the general support of the press made victory sure. In Iowa the prestige of the press has suffered one of the heaviest blows ever dealt it in America. The outcome showed that in a close contest the press is comparatively powerless.* We are confronted by a situation absolutely new in history.

"For the next time I believe that we must fill our war chest before the real work of the campaign begins. My position as chairman of the Campaign Finance Committee was just 'wished on to me.' I was the only woman who believed that we must have a big fund. It is a distinct disadvantage during the last part of a campaign to have to appeal for money while you are appealing for votes. With all the help that we got, we came up to election day with a deficit, I fear, of $4,000 or $5,000.

"We must recognize that the financing of a campaign and the running of a campaign are not local matters. The local people are too close to the situation to estimate either their own strength or the strength of the opposition. The campaign should be under the final administration of the National Association.

"Another difficulty was that we had to convert too many of our women after the campaign was on. **The only way to get a State ready for a campaign is to see that every woman who can read words of two syllables reads The Woman's Journal. If we had had 50,000 copies of The Woman's Journal going into Iowa for six years, much of our work in the campaign could have been dispensed with.**

"The 150,000 men who voted against us either lacked confidence in us or they had interests of their own with which they did not want us to interfere, or they thought that women could not be trusted to follow party leadership.

"The opposition seemed to have unlimited funds. One great manufacturer said he was willing to spend his last dollar to defeat us. Every sort of trick and device was used against us. The State was flooded with misleading literature, and we had to contend with a tremendous volume of prejudice, corruption and misunderstanding.

"We had felt that we were adequate to our own tasks. 'He that knows nothing fears nothing.' The National has aided us with money and advice. As chairman of the Campaign Finance Committee, let me express the deep appreciation and gratitude that Iowa suffragists have felt toward the other States which gave us their help. Especially did we appreciate the cooperation of the workers who came in and assisted in our campaign.

"Iowa women mean to go definitely and hopefully forward. We are stronger than ever before. Every man who voted for us is thoroughly indoctrinated with the principle of equal rights, and tens of thousands of women are aroused who never cared about the matter before."

*"When the adversary has money enough to send repeated doses of campaign literature direct to all the voters.—A. S. B.

Mrs. Devitt Gives Reasons

Mrs. Devitt emphasized the disadvantage of allowing a suffrage amendment to be looked upon as in any way a party question, when the votes of both parties are needed to carry it. She said:

"Women expressed their bad opinion of the Republican candidate, although our husbands told us we should have kept our mouths shut.

"The Democratic candidate for Governor sent to each of our county chairmen 800 copies of his great speech for woman suffrage, and let us send them out to the voters; and we have been losing ground ever since.

"One large section of the Republican party thought fit to consider the interests of the Republican party first and of women next; and that is the whole story of the defeat of woman suffrage in a nut shell."

Mrs. Devitt told also of a so-called Tax-Payers' League that sprang up through the State, with "pussy-footed methods." Those who promoted it said that its object was "only to keep the farmers from having hard roads"—(they wanted "good roads, but not hard roads")—but its real object was to scare the farmers into believing that equal suffrage would greatly increase their taxes.

This is a device that will probably be used in other States.

Mrs. Devitt said she and the other Iowa women had pledged themselves that in their next campaign they would yet make Iowa "a glorious State."

Mrs. Catt said:

"Dr. Jones said that Iowa had learned a great lesson, and that she wanted to give you the benefit of it. Last year in Washington I tried to persuade everyone of that lesson, which we had learned; but no one ever seems able to profit by anyone else's experience. I told you then that we were standing on the verge of the greatest battle in history. I went out to Iowa and told them what methods the opponents had used in the Eastern States, and they said: 'Iowa is different.'

"There has been splendid work done in Iowa. But the women turned naturally to the prominent political men of their State for advice. Now, the advice of a Democrat or a Republican in a suffrage campaign is of very little value, because our campaigns are not like theirs. They have only to swing the vacillating vote. We have to convert and convince. The Iowa men thought they knew. They did not realize that all the hostility of the great economic struggle is directed against our movement, and all the hostility of the great wet and dry struggle and all the prejudices of the ages. There is no struggle like ours.

"The same methods will be used in every State. I want you to believe it, and to understand what your battle is. They are going to circularize and circularize and circularize your voters with the most base and unscrupulous and (from our point of view) the most unbelievable lies. In Iowa the enemy spent at least $50,000 in circularizing the voters. We had not the money to do this, and so we had to use oratory, which is cheap.

"Do not have your meetings in nice halls, where the voters do not come. If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. We must hold street meetings. These need not offend. A woman can make as womanly and dignified an appeal in the open air as any where else, and she can do it with something of the feeling of the martyr. We did not do enough of this open-air work in Iowa, nor enough election-day work. The women listened to the advice of the men, who did not know.

"It does not make one bit of difference as to the success of this great movement, whether Iowa won or lost. It will go right ahead. If the outcome in Iowa has taught the rest of you its lesson, it will be a happy thing."

THE LESSON OF IOWA

(Continued from page 196.)

lican primaries, has opposed all temperance and suffrage measures. Meredith, the Democratic candidate, is a strong temperance man, a suffragist and a man of high character. Many Republicans believed that, in the choice between these two candidates, most of the women would vote for Meredith; and these Republicans preferred to defeat the suffrage amendment rather than to risk seeing a Democrat elected Governor of Iowa.

With adequate organization, however, Iowa could have won, over this and all other handicaps. Mrs. Catt says the lesson of the defeat will be worth all it has cost, if it convinces all future campaign States that they must begin work early and get thoroughly organized, under the most expert advice; and that they must not rely upon a generally friendly sentiment and the lack of any considerable opposition within the State, since there are powerful and sinister forces which now stand ready to pour into any campaign State, from the outside, unlimited money and a large force of expert and unscrupulous workers, skilled in every political trick and device, who will stick at nothing to defeat votes for women. The Iowa reports will be found in another column. They should be read with care.

A. S. B.

Mrs. Catt's Speech

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said at the recent Chicago meeting:

"I want to ask you to do something new.

"Some of you feel heavy-hearted today for lack of a victory in Iowa, and because of the bad weather; but let me assure you that you have no reason for being downcast. There is not a man in the United States with his ear to the ground who does not know that we are going to win. But the enemy means to make us go through deep waters and over high mountains. Must a little straggling army of organized suffragists do it, or are we going to have an army big enough to win the victory soon?

"I want you to take a vow. You who are here will do it, because you are the workers; but cannot we pass it on to every county and precinct?

"When Christianity was young, every believer gave one-tenth of his income. Cannot we agree to give a tithe of our time? Excluding Sundays and holidays, that would be about 32 1-2 days in a year. Can we not pass the word along the line and make our women feel that there is no self-respect for any woman who rides in an automobile, or plays bridge whist, or engages in idle discussions, to the neglect of this work? Cannot we pass it on till any woman will be ashamed to show herself in respectable society unless she does give one-tenth of her time? I give all of mine. Those who are willing to give one-tenth, stand up!"

(A large part of the audience rose.)

"That wonderful woman in Oklahoma, Kate Barnard, told me that she prays every night to be forgiven for not working for the suffrage amendment when it was pending, and prays to be allowed another chance.

"Pass the word on. Pledge all the women you know. There is no easy way to suffrage, except to have a big army. Anything will surrender then. Then you have a power behind Congress to make it submit the nation-wide suffrage amendment, and a power behind your Legislatures to make them ratify it.

"Make men feel that it is their duty to contribute—that they have no right to leave unenfranchised women to fight the biggest political battle of the ages without their help.

"I want you to go home full of fight, and full of devotion, and full of the consecration which says, 'To this one thing I give myself.' Although Iowa did not carry, I still say that we can have nation-wide suffrage in six years, if our women will give their time to this work, and if you will spread the word through every State."

Some of the delegates to Chicago had the privilege of meeting Jane Addams. She says that she has been feeling much better in health during the past two weeks. The doctors say that the shortest time in which her trouble is ever cured is eight months, and the longest is three years. She has now been six months under treatment.

Referring to the wide-spread and venomous abuse poured out upon her in consequence of her peace activities, and in criticism of some things that she was misreported to have said, Miss Addams remarked, in her gentle voice: "You do not care much for praise or blame, except as it helps or hurts the cause. When men are being shot and killed, of what consequence is your reputation?"

BULL MOOSE ADDS NATIONAL PLANK

Mrs. Roessing Advises Eradication of "Either-or" Clause—Progressives Take Hint

The Resolutions Committee of the national Progressive convention gave the suffragists an enthusiastic welcome, and the plank in the Progressive platform is all that could be desired.

As first adopted it read "by either national or State action." Mrs. Roessing's keen eye detected that this left an open loophole through which a slippery representative could wiggle, excusing himself for voting against whichever suffrage measure happened to be up (federal or State) on the ground that the platform said "either—or"—and claiming that he was still standing on the platform if he was willing to vote for one of the two, but that he believed in the other. Through Mrs. Roessing's efforts it was changed to read "both national and State action." This is exactly the doctrine of the National Suffrage Association.

Louisiana Bill Receives Majority in Lower House

Roll Call Shows 60 Ayes and 49 Noes, But Lacks Two-Thirds. Judge Dupre Harangues Crowded Chamber With Semi-Obscene Remarks Against Suffrage

Amid a series of exciting demonstrations, the Powell bill providing for a constitutional amendment giving women the right of suffrage won a majority vote in the Louisiana House on June 7. The vote stood 60 for and 49 against the bill, but as a two-thirds vote was necessary the measure did not pass.

The House was crowded to capacity when the amendment was brought up at noon. Every member was in his chair. Two hundred women were crowded within the railings in the rear of the members' seats; the atmosphere was tense.

Judge Gilbert Dupre was the chief spokesman for the antis. At the previous hearing he had acknowledged the fact that he was deaf in these words: "I have not heard a word you women have said, but I am opposed to your remarks." At that time he also called the women "a lot of setter pups who run here and there without knowing what they are doing." The women present resented these remarks and sent a formal protest to the House.

During the debate on June 7 Dupre took a position in front of the speaker's stand and delivered himself of further attacks on the women which caused no end of merriment among some of the members. He took great pleasure in reading the following verse:

'Girls can dance and girls can sing,
And girls can play croquet;
But they can't strike a match on the seat of their pants,
Because they ain't built that way."

Here are a few extracts, taken at random by the New Orleans Times-Picayune, from the judge's address:

"They tell me, my friends, that women want to vote so they can serve on juries. How would you women like to spend the night locked up in a room with your fellow-men?"

"You women accuse me of being narrow. I am not narrow-minded, but some of you women are as narrow as the neck of a bird."

"If my wife should go off campaigning for two weeks and leave me at home with the housemaid, I should think that an unfortunate circumstance."

Frank E. Powell, in opening for the bill, said: "Women are needed to purify our politics. They tell us we should shield women from politics, that it is too dirty for them. I want to tell you that women and dirt never were known to stay in the same place. When women come in, dirt leaves."

Colonel F. W. Price of Lincoln urged the House to vote favorably on the measure, and told of the capacity and ability of women with whom he had come in contact during his practice of law.

Representative Shell of Morehouse said the principal reason he was for woman suffrage was that he had been unable to find one single good reason against it.

Representatives Cooper of Rapides, Heintz of St. Tammary and Munson of Assumption spoke for the bill.

Representative A. D. Lafargue of Avoyelles fervently pleaded for the right of women to vote, and was repeatedly applauded by the crowds of women who thronged the rear portion of the House. He declared that the chivalry of the members of the House could be relied upon to extend to women their just privilege.

WOMEN JURORS SATISFY COURT

Two California Juries Bring in Verdict of Guilty — Bailiff Praises Women

Two juries composed entirely of women have sat in California court cases recently and have been found highly satisfactory. In Humboldt county a jury of twelve women, sitting in the trial of a woman charged with burglary, returned a verdict of guilty with recommendation of mercy. The women deliberated four hours and reached the conclusion that the offense constituted first degree burglary.

The first all-woman jury to serve in San Diego county tried and found guilty four Mexicans who were accused of robbing one of their countrymen. The verdict was reached after three hours' deliberation. "The woman jury received compliments all along the line, as a more tractable, better tempered and more agreeable body to deal with than a similar body of men," says the San Diego Union. "Court Bailiff Harry Webber, whose duty it became to guard the jury during its deliberation and take them to a nearby restaurant for dinner, publicly stated that instead of being an ordeal, as ordinarily, he found it a pleasant experience."

In another equal suffrage State, Kansas, three women were chosen to serve upon a jury in a murder case at Leavenworth. Fifty-three jurors were examined in all: the three women had been called when the case was opened and remained in the box unchallenged.

Prompt work by Trenton's only policewoman, Mrs. Hannah D. Long, saved a woman prisoner who tried suicide last week by cutting herself with the sharp edge of a tin cup. When found she was bleeding freely, but Mrs. Long went to the cell and stopped the flow of blood.

The first woman to receive her degree as a graduate of the law school of the University of Louisiana and one of the few women entitled to practice law in that State is Miss Clifft Martin, who was presented to the judges of the district court and the bar association last week.

"The registration lists in Nevada show an enormous number of women registering," said Felice Cohn of that State. "Some one asked the other day if I knew that crime among women in Nevada had increased 100 per cent. since last year. The facts are that in February, 1915, there was no woman in prison, and in February, 1916, there was just one. On the strength of this, Eastern anti-suffragists claim an increase of 100 per cent."

We are so used to the effects on women of un-enfranchisement and economic dependence that they are often unnoticed, but when we see men in woman's position we get a shock. Administering the shock is what Mrs. Reed's one-act farce does.

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DEMOCRATS SEEM SURE TO FAVOR

Mrs. Catt and Press Predict Bright Chance — Prominent Democrats Endorse Plank.

A suffrage plank in the Democratic platform seemed certain, as The Woman's Journal went to press. A telegram from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says that the prospects are good, and the press everywhere is conceding a plank, although the form is not yet known. Equal suffrage is undoubtedly the livest question at the St. Louis convention.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels publicly endorsed the move for a plank Tuesday night, and announcements were made that Edward F. Goltra and John T. Barnett, national committeemen from Missouri and Colorado, respectively, would take part in the suffrage demonstration.

The climax of the "Golden Lane," as the line of suffragists stretching from the Democratic headquarters to the convention hall was called, was a tableau of "Liberty" posed on a pedestal, the center of a pyramid formation. On one side of her, facing the sun and dressed in gray gowns were figures representing the eighteen States in which women are partly enfranchised. Another group of a similar number dressed in mourning and with their backs to the sun represented States in which women are wholly disfranchised. Their heads were bowed and their faces shrouded in black veils.

The hearing before the resolutions committee was scheduled for Thursday.

At the reception given to the visitors by the Illinois E. S. A., Mrs. Catt told what she meant to say to the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic Party at St. Louis. It was brief but cogent:

"The Democrats are now the only party in the United States that has no woman suffrage plank in its platform. If you put in a suffrage plank, you will lose no votes by it, because no one can abandon the Democratic Party and go into another party to avoid a suffrage plank, since every other party has one. But if you do not endorse woman suffrage, you will lose some votes, because there are many men and women who want to vote for a party that has a suffrage plank."

SCORE OF WOMEN .. DELEGATES READY

Fourteen Have Right to Vote on Presidential Nomination at Democratic Convention ..

Twenty-three women have seats as delegates or alternates in the National Democratic convention this week.

Of the women, fourteen are delegates and could cast their ballots in Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominations. Nine are alternates. Two of the women delegates—Mrs. W. A. Harris of Lawrence, Kan., and Mrs. Alva B. Adams of Pueblo, Col.—are delegates at large from their States.

Eight of the eleven full suffrage States sent women to the convention. The lists of delegates from Oregon, Nevada, and Montana did not contain names of women delegates.

YALE HAS WOMAN SCIENCE TEACHER

Dr. Rhoda Erdman First of Her Sex to Get Appointment At University

Yale University has a woman on its faculty. She is Dr. Rhoda Erdman, who has been appointed lecturer in biology in the graduate school for 1916-17. In the entire history of Yale she is the first woman to break through the barriers and be elected to such a position.

After ten years of study abroad Dr. Erdman went to Yale in 1913 to investigate the famous paramecium races of Professor Woodruff. She held in Yale from 1913-16 three successive times the Theresa Seessel research fellowship.

PROGRESSIVES USE STRONGER WORDS

Convention Makes Plank This Year More Definite and Strengthens Even That

The Progressive Party made its declaration for equal suffrage even stronger last week at its national convention than it did in 1912. Four years ago it stated its belief "that no people can justly claim to be a true democracy which denies political rights on account of sex" and pledged itself "to the task of securing equal suffrage to men and women alike."

THE PROGRESSIVE PLANK

"And we believe that the women of the country, who share with the men the burdens of government in times of peace and make equal sacrifice in times of war, should be given the full political rights of suffrage, both by State and Federal action."

This year it went on record for securing suffrage either by State or Federal action, and when this phrasing seemed ambiguous, it was changed to read "both by State and Federal action." The plank was adopted unanimously amid great applause.

The correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor telegraphed that paper: "The suffrage plank is undoubtedly the most popular in the Progressive platform."

CHRISTEN DONKEY FOR GOOD LUCK

St. Louis Suffrage League Names Animal "Democratic Plank" As Expression of Hope

"Democratic Plank," the donkey donated to the Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis by Joe and Willie Hyens of Maplewood, Mo., was christened in front of the Suffrage Shop, 1006 Locust street, last week. Mrs. J. Alexander Goodwin broke a bottle of grape juice over him, as she said, "I christen thee Democratic Plank, and here is hoping——"

The crowd was so great in front of the shop that traffic was stopped for some time.

Mrs. Catt says it will probably be a year before she can receive any money from the Leslie bequest.

CLUB FEDERATION ENDORSES 3 TO 2

Connecticut Joins Ranks of Thirty-three Other States in Favoring Suffrage

The Connecticut Federation of Women's Clubs, which held its annual meeting on Friday of last week, endorsed the principle of woman suffrage in a resolution which was passed by a vote of 32 to 22. This is perhaps the best evidence of the growth of woman suffrage sentiment in Connecticut that could be given; for a few years ago such a vote in favor of votes for women would have been impossible. Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo, the general secretary of the Federation for Connecticut, is a strong suffragist and has done excellent work for the cause in her home town of Norwalk.

The Connecticut Federation is the thirty-fourth State Federation to come out for equal suffrage.

WOULD OPEN LAW SCHOOL TO ALL

Member of Columbia Board of Trustees Moves to Abolish Discrimination

The announcement was made last week by George L. Ingraham of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University that he had taken steps to bring about the opening of the Columbia University Law School to women students as well as men. This will be the last of the Columbia schools to be opened to women students.

The admission of women to the medical school of Columbia University, which was determined on a few weeks ago, is now followed by the appointment of two women to its staff. One of the appointees is to be instructor in anatomy, the other attending surgeon at the Vanderbilt Clinic.

G. O. P. SUPPORT .. PLEASES OHIOAN

Harriet Taylor Upton Remembers When Resolutions Committee Was "Cold as Tombstone"

One of the women particularly delighted over the Republican endorsement of equal suffrage was Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio. She recalled the fact that when another Republican National Convention met in Chicago many years ago, she had gone before the Resolutions Committee to ask for a suffrage plank. Henry Cabot Lodge was chairman of the committee. He was "as cold as a New England tombstone," and the attitude of most of the committee was the same. Lodge has not changed; but since then the attitude of the committee and of the convention has undergone a revolution.

Mrs. Ella S. Stewart worked in 36 counties during the Iowa campaign, speaking from twice to six times a day, and once eight times. Yet some people still say that women have not strength enough to cast a ballot!

As a method of keeping the boy on the farm the Pittsburgh Gazette Times suggests keeping the girl on the adjoining farm.

Hearing Before Committee Urged Republican Support

Dramatic Moment When Suffragists, Wet From March In Rain, Present Case For Enfranchisement at Coliseum—Three Parties Speak

It was a dramatic moment when, wet from the march for two miles down Michigan avenue in a pouring rain, several thousand suffragists poured into the Coliseum to ask the Republican resolutions committee for a suffrage plank.

Representatives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association were given half an hour to present their cause. The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage had the next half-hour and the Congressional Union used the final half-hour.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt read the appeal for a suffrage plank prepared by the women's Princess Theatre meeting.

"In connection with this convention it was our desire to make a demonstration which would show something of the demand for suffrage," said Mrs. Catt. "Had not the elements been against us today, we would have had 40,000 women in line at the present moment. Nowhere in history is there a record of even 40,000 men making such a demonstration in order that they might have the vote.

"The man who gave the name to this political party has a daughter who is marching outside in the rain. The daughter of one of your candidates for President is marching, as is the daughter of Mark Hanna.

Calls Suffrage Inevitable

"There is no one here who doesn't realize that woman suffrage is coming. We ask you to help bring it sooner."

Mrs. Abbie Krebs, one of the three women delegates to the Republican convention, spoke briefly, saying that the voters of California had shown they valued the counsel of women when they voted to send two women among the California delegates. She and her colleague hoped to prove that their trust had not been misplaced.

Mrs. Ellis Meredith Clement, former commissioner of elections for Colorado, was the next speaker.

"Lincoln emancipated 4,000,000 people," said Mrs. Clement. "We ask you to emancipate 50,000,000. We believe the thing we are asking you to do is the greatest thing the convention could do."

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout declared that the Republican party would make a shrewd political move if it incorporated a suffrage plank in its platform.

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing declared that at this late hour in the suffrage movement the Republicans might well favor it on the ground of expediency.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, asked that no mention be made of suffrage in the platform and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden declared that the place of woman was behind and not on the firing line.

Miss Minnie Bronson endeavored to make capital of the recent defeat of equal suffrage in Iowa. Mrs. A. J. George of Massachusetts pointed to the defeats of suffrage amendments during 1915.

The Congressional Union asked for endorsement of the nation-wide amendment and were represented by Miss Anne Martin of Nevada and Mrs. Sara Bard Field of California, members of the newly-formed Women's Party, who emphasized the fact that the party was formed along political lines; and by Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, who declared that the biggest things the Republican Party had done was to write the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments into the Constitution.

"You stood by the black man. Now we want you to stand by the women," she said. "Your party stands for the national way of doing things. The Democrats have the audacity to say to us to win suffrage in the various States. Even if we won in all the forty-eight States we still would not have our rights written into the Constitution."

Miss Mabel Vernon was the last speaker.

LAST LAUGHS

PLATFORM BUILDING

"That suffrage for women plank,
throw it aside,"
Some builders of platforms disdainfully cried.
"Oh no!" said the wise ones, "That
never would do.
The big hole it would leave would
let many votes through!"

Mabel—Was your bazar a success?

Gladys—Yes, indeed, the minister will have cause to be grateful.

Mabel—How much were the profits?

Gladys—Nothing. The expenses were more than the receipts. But 10 of us got engaged, and the minister is in for a good thing in wedding fees.—Stray Stories.

An old lady was being shown over a country seat in North Wales which is famous for its fine pictures. One of these was a portrait of "Nell Gwyn, after Sir Peter Lely."

The old dame gazed at this picture with marked interest. "So that's the hussy, is it?" she remarked presently, "but I always thought it was King Charles II. she was after."—Cardiff Western Mail.

"Are you of opinion, James," asked a slim-looking man of his companion, "that Dr. Smith's medicine does any good?"

"Not unless you follow the directions."

"What are directions?"

"Keep the bottle tightly corked."—Stray Stories.

"That all gone feeling is distressing, isn't it?"

"All depends. Sometimes it's a relief after you've had a bunch of noisy guests."—Louisville Courier-Journal.